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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

From the Universalism.

PETER AND THE ANGEL.

BY THOMAS L. HARRIS.

Sleep, cradling in its arms the wearied world,
Hushed to sweet rest a poor unfriended man,
To prison eyes and dungeon misery hurled,
Beneath the Church's ban.

He had gone forth with bold, unselfish zeal,
And, through th' Hierarchal City's crowded mart,
Flung burning Truths, like sparks from flaming steel,
Upon the People's Heart.

Some Power there was about his strong plain words
That shook the very base of Church and State,
And spread strange terror through the haughty crowds
Of armed and mitred Great.

He sought the very Slave that he possessed
A manhood nobler than Imperial Rome,
A power, that roused, should Wrong's fierce cohorts breast
And scatter like the foam.

He rose in might beneath the Temple's dome,
Rending the tabernacle's veils apart,
Showing that God dwelt not in gold or stone,
But in the loving Heart.

Such holy true spirit moved the unkindling throng,
As the electric seal beneath the stars,
The mountain waves of Popular Thought run strong
Against Oppression's bars.

So, his free speech and freer thought to crush,
The Priesthood flung him to the dungeon cell,
And through the Midnight's cold, sepulchral hush,
Peter slept calmly on:

Slept calmly, fearing not to-morrow's load,
The scourge of rending on the crown of thorns,
For the true Soul sails safely home to God,
Abide through calm and storms.

Clank on the bolts around his lonely cell,
The Soul with the Morn has Soul transfigured stands,
Joins in eye the eternal radiance breaks,
And spread the Elysian Lands.

Lo! the Angel! the delivering Friend!
He seems divine in self-resplendence traced,
Passes as with the captive's heart-beats blend,
Saying: "Fear not, I be not afraid."

Before his touch the brazen portals ope!
Beneath his glance the welded gyves give way!
Then, hand in hand go forth, and heaven's blue cope
Above is tinged with Day.

Saint Peter, strong in supersensual light,
Rode forth triumphant o'er Wrong's gathering storm,
The first Crusader, marshaling to the fight,
The Armies of Reform.

Oh, Brother Man, fear not! Though Hate and Wrong
And Mammon's Death-hem round thy perilous path,
Dare not to warble forth some angel song,
Fear not old Falsehood's wrath.

Whether we face the Lions in the den,
Or sad yet manly drink the cup of woe,
And suffer many days of cold, dark pain,
Or, in the sight of men,

"The Cloud of Witnesses,"

No chains can bind, no fetters stay the Spirit's flight,
God's breath dissolves the avalanche of Ill,
When the dark clouds of suffering round us roll,
Heaven sends its Angels still.

ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Dedication of the Rock of Horeb Lodge, No. 162, Girard, January 2, 1849, by Rev. A. G. Laurie.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

There can be no doubt we think, whatever gloomy fancies may assert to the contrary, that this is a very beautiful, and a very happy world. The general aspect of the animate creation is one of beauty, and the general life of sentient being is one of joy. Beauty smiles upon us in the variegated earth, stoops over us in the mysterious heavens, sparkles on sunny waters, lurks with the wild flower in many a hidden dell, quivers from the eaves of the foliaged forest, broods upon silence in the cave-hung cave, and glows in the majesty of intellect in the human face divine. Nor is the dominion of joy less universal than that of beauty. From the huge ox wallowing in the midsummer pool, to the humble bee cleaving the air with his happy hum, from the careless whistle of the plough-boy, to the ringing laugh of innocent childhood, pleasure is the natural element and expression of all animal life. We do not shut our eyes to sadness and the pain chequering this sunny view; but, when we advance into the intellectual and the moral, appropriated to our own species, with an immense augmentation of happiness, are we insensible to the intrusion of new and terrible miseries, unknown to the inferior provinces of mere physical being—yet as the result of a calm and dispassionate survey, we hesitate not to assert that the image of its Maker is reflected, if with perfect serenity, still very brightly, and very cheerfully, from a world begotten by his love, and even by, not altogether unworthy of his Fatherly complacency and care. The cheerfulness of industrious labor, the sources of relaxation, the gratification of the bodily appetites common to all, the joy of conscious existence, the exalted excitements of intellectual employments, the bonds of friendship and social intercourse, the separate pleasures which spring from the exercise of each distinct domestic affection, so various and so precious—the mother's pride, the mother's fondness, the happy love of the child, the lover's rapture, and the serene comfort of conjugal union—the blessed emotions that result from these thoughts and deeds, emotions at this moment rising so many happy bosoms with their music, as if the fingers of God were harping heavenly harmonies on their hearts; Oh, yes, with all its distress and suffering, this is a happy world, after all.

Nor are we unmindful that beneath and throughout this universal frame of beauty and enjoyment, there is, constantly and everywhere, "all the sad variety of pain." The sufferings of the body and the agonies of mind, constitute a formidable group of enemies to the happiness of man. Pale want, and leaden-eyed disease, and disappointment and keen remorse, tyrannous habit and unpropitious accident, the bereavement and desolation of the widow and the fatherless, the long fever of pain, the dull day of hopelessness, the decay and atrophy with which time saps our vigor, and loosens the cord of the silver cord, and the unwelcome rest and welcome couch, to which death urges us all at last; these, we do not forget these; nor, that without them, earth had been a paradise for the body, not a pilgrimage for the spirit, and Heaven a realm whose mysteries might rouse our curiosity, but whose attractions could never persuade our affections to long for it as our true and glorious home.

All the motives influencing God thus largely to mingle with pain and imperfection the general enjoyment of life, it would be useless in us, while shut up in this tabernacle of sense, to attempt to discover; yet one purpose is obviously through the whole arrangement, that we must be wilfully blind to refuse to discern it. What are the occasions and occupations which furnish to the inhabitant of Heaven, opportunity for the exercise of their matured perfections we know not, but were want and sorrow and death, banished beyond the ken of our world, we see not how the noblest faculties with which God has endowed us—the sentiments and attributes of our spiritual nature—could find means of exercise and consequently of development. Clothe man with the strength of a perfect and undeviating integrity, and you strip him, if not of all capacity for sympathy, at least of that sensitive susceptibility to the calamities of others, which lends to sympathy its dearest charm, conferring a pleasure upon both giver and receiver. Equalize the temporal and spiritual condition of the race, and—all necessity for exertion annulled—energy would sink to sleep in the arms of indolence; and—the vocation of benevolence gone—benevolence herself, so far regards our own species at least, would speedily expire. Whatever be the ulterior objects then, which God intends to subserve by them, one purpose of the existence of imperfection and distress, evidently is, the cultivation and development of the better faculties of our nature.

With reference to the *morals* of our actions, we may observe, that the components of that nature, the material and spiritual systems of which we are constituted, act generally in opposition to each other. The impulses of the one are essentially selfish—of the other, disinterested. The instinctive aim of the former, is to provide for ourselves—of the latter, for others. We witness a scene of distress, the emotions of the spiritual are stirred within us, our sympathies take part with the sufferers, and urges us to relieve them; while our propensities, the principles, if we may so style them, of our animal nature, would persuade us to pass by on the other side, by reminding us of the inconvenience, the trouble, or the expense to be incurred by the more generous course. Christ, who needed not that any should testify of man, because he knew what was in man, in that glorious system which he has left as a legacy of salvation to the world, takes possession of the spiritual nature, educates, sanctifies and invigorates it by the spirit of his Gospel, animates it by presenting it with the example of that Providence, who maketh his sun to rise, and his rain to fall, alike on evil and good, on just and unjust, and so stimulates and regulates it by his precepts, as to develope it in practical benevolence in the daily conduct of those, who have submitted themselves to his authority and guidance. Such are said to be the disciples of Christ, to walk in Christ, to have put on Christ, to possess the mind and spirit of Christ. But we shall greatly mistake, if we suppose that the virtue of such men only, is actuated by the spirit of Jesus, and that beyond the limits of his invisible church, he exercises no influence upon the moral destinies of the world. We all know, there are men who make no profession of direct allegiance to the Savior, who pretend not to recognize him as the authoritative dictator of their moral conduct, who yet possess and exhibit, tempers not unworthy the spirit of the New Testament, and beneficence putting to shame the practice of many of loftier pretensions. Now *their* goodness, though less directly than that of the former class, springs from the same source—the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They may be partly indebted for their virtuous tendencies, to their original constitution, but much more largely, for that, and wholly for the rectitude of their practice, to the Christian habits of thought which surround them, to early impressions, to subsequent cultivation, and daily association, all, to some extent tempered and impressed by Christian influence; and their morality, more particularly their sentiments of kindness and charity, is as really, though less visibly, Christian in origin and character, as that of their brethren more formally enrolled under the banner of the cross. The latter, are the regular troops of the great army with which the captain of our salvation hath undertaken the regeneration of the world; the former, the volunteer corps, not very formally recognizing the authority of their leader, nor sometimes so amenable to discipline as the good of the service demands, yet doing very efficient service notwithstanding, nor unfrequently cheered by his animating voice—somewhat indistinctly heard, perhaps, yet felt to be uttering tones of encouragement—as to them, also, he cries: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We have now, if we have carried you along with us thus far, nullified the first objection which presents itself to many minds, against the Institution of Oddfellowship—that "it offers itself as a substitute for Christianity in reforming and benefitting mankind." I confess that this consideration, more than any other, weighed with me, in inducing me to hesitate ere I joined the Order, to whose purposes we this evening dedicate the "Rock of Horeb Lodge, No. 162;" nor, till by a course of reasoning, somewhat similar to that I am now pursuing, I was satisfied of the fallacy of the objection, did I give my name to the brethren as a candidate. I repeat, that in what I have already advanced, there is contained a reply to this charge, because from what I have just said, you must perceive that we frankly and heartily yield to Christianity, all that her most ardent advocates can possibly claim for her. We have acknowledged, that from her only, emanate those divine principles which appropriate, sanctify, invigorate and direct to action, the capacities and sentiments of benevolence and generosity, indigenous to the constitution of our spiritual nature.

Whatever a few indiscreet members may have asserted—and you surely would not hold the whole society accountable for the folly of a few weak brethren, any more than you would the church itself, for the absurdities of some silly sheep who bleat within its fold—the frank and honest spirit of our Institution, indignantly rejects the honors due to Christianity alone. The offspring of Christianity, stamped in all her lineaments with the traces of her origin, she forgets not her obligations to the author of her being, but, as I hope she ever will—steadily resents all proffers of such affection and veneration as are due to her beloved parent only. And should any of her mistaken devotees attempt to crown her with the appropriate distinctions of a higher and a holier than she, all her true and judicious sons—and they are many—would hasten to tear the misplaced honors from her brow, to restore them to those temples where, alone, without gross injustice and impiety, they may be hung.

But, you may naturally enough enquire, if Oddfellowship thus willingly acknowledges Christianity to be the originating and directing spirit of the practical benevolence which so honorably characterizes the enterprises of the day, what is the use and purpose of the Institution? What do you propose in the way of succoring the indigent and comforting the distressed, which christianity and the church may not, without your aid, just as efficiently accomplish? This is our answer: God bestowed Christianity upon the world to induce men to love him, and to be kind to each other. "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and soul, and mind, and strength," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself," are the distinctive maxims of the religion of Jesus.

The Church was framed to preserve and protect christianity, and thus secure the success of the objects she has in view. The church universal, throughout all its branches, inculcates upon man these sacred maxims of her founder, to inspire her members, and so far as she can, the world without, with the spirit which results from their appreciation and adoption. Now if we can present her with an organization by which to facilitate the operation of one, at least, the second of these commandments, are we not doing a good work for her and for mankind? But, in relation to the church, this is all we profess to do, or to endeavor. What then becomes of the charge that we insidiously design to supercede and undermine her? The Church is, no doubt, a Benevolent Society—*the great* benevolent society of the world—for one main purpose of her labors, is to inculcate the principles of kindness and charity upon her disciples, and to urge the exercise of these principles in the duties of daily life. But we are not aware that she has ever been commissioned to dictate the *manner* and *means*, by which her children shall exemplify the virtues she enforces. Her aim is, to inspire us with the principles of duty, while she leaves us to select such methods for their application, as circumstances and expediency proclaim to be the most judicious and effectual.

Oddfellowship professes to be such a method. From the peculiarities of its organization, from the liberality of its constitution, and its distinct specification of its objects, it is, we think, admirably qualified to carry out the principles of Christian benevolence, and bring them to bear upon a very considerable portion of society. Christianity lays hold of the spiritual faculties of our nature to educate them, to point them in the right direction, to infuse into them activity and energy, to make them practically useful, in short. Oddfellowship claims to be no more than a human expedient, lending to the faculties thus educated, the facilities of operation resulting from systematic organization, and distinct specification of purpose. From the church of Christ it draws its power, its informing and animating spirit, and it offers itself in return as one of the many vehicles through which the spirit of Christ may act collectively upon the world. It claims not the origination of its own impelling spirit. It gratefully ascribes that to Christianity. All it pretends to claim, is the construction of an efficient and flexible form, through which that spirit may vigorously and successfully exert itself. With the sectarisms which unhappily in some respects, and advantageously in others, divide the Christian world, it has naught to do With the theoretical of religion, it meddles not, but it seizes the practical and facilitates its action. The Apostle James, defines religion to consist in "comforting the fatherless and the widow in their affliction, and in keeping one's self unspotted from the world."

The latter clause of this definition, oddfellowship owns itself incompetent to enforce, for over the heart it arrogates no direct superintendence—*that* it leaves to the action of the power from which it draws its own life and breath and being. Its purpose is to expedite the performance of the outward and moral duties of religion, the comforting of the Fatherless and the Widow.

"But it is a selfish and exclusive society, it aids none save its own members."

This objection you will sometimes hear, with suicidal consistency, from the very lips that have given utterance to the one just refuted. If the one be pertinent, the other certainly is futile, for how can an exclusive society be intended to supercede the Christian church, an association the most expansive in its principles of beneficence, of any ever yet sanctioned by God, and framed by men!—The former objection then, abandoned, let us attend to this. "Your society is selfish and exclusive, it aids only its own members."

In the first place the charge is partially untrue. The Institution *does* extend aid beyond its own pale. Every lodge, we believe, possesses a fund for the assistance of the distressed beyond its own limits; and, if no precise injunction, the spirit of the order is such, as to stimulate the individuals composing it, to indiscriminate, charitable action. But we freely acknowledge that this is not the specific purpose for which the Institution is intended.—*That* is, mutual aid among the members. And do you stigmatize it as selfish on that account? Then we reply, you are either exceedingly stupid, or exceedingly malignant. You are stupid, inasmuch as the principle of your charge denounces Institutions, other than ours, and which we think even your hostility to ours cannot tempt you to condemn, yet involving in their constitutions and operations, the very iniquity which scandalizes you in oddfellowship. Would you asperse Life assurance, and Fire Insurance companies with the reproach of selfishness, because their benefits are confined to contributors only? Are they really more selfish and exclusive than we, for the principle on which they rest, irreprehensible though it be, is ostensibly and avowedly that of gain alone. Yet who ever dreamed of objecting against them, that they are selfish and exclusive.

But if, awake to these consequences of your censure, you still unscrupulously maintain your allegation, though escaping the imputation of stupidity, you are justly amenable to that of malignity.

For what but malevolence the most virulent, can prompt you to vilify an Institution, which, because unable to relieve universal wretchedness, so limits its action, and specifies its objects, as to carry into efficient operation, within certain definite channels, that beneficence, which, by indiscriminate extension, would result in fruitless exhaustion, or mischievous waste? Inform us, O, captious opponent—if indeed a spirit prompting the above, charge can indulge in such contemplation—how, by *any* means, or *any* organization, we can heave from the wide world the load of misery oppressing it, and we pledge ourselves to adopt it. You well know there is no such method, but that by aiding all alike, we would frustrate the purposes of that very beneficence, whose advocate you profess yourself to be; and that only by defining and methodizing our aims, and directing our efforts to specific ends, can we satisfactorily and vigorously achieve any thing good. Yet you would have us adopt, what, from the nature of your objection, and the spirit it manifests, we suspect to be your own plan, and because we cannot usurp the prerogatives of God, and abolish all suffering and sorrow, and usher in an era of millenial abundance, and tranquility, you would have us break up our organization, and leave to perish the hundreds of widows and orphans who depend on the energies of the order for support, and instead, give, now a mouldy loaf heel, now a ragged waistcoat, or a hat that might enrapture an antiquary, or perhaps in some extraordinary access of generosity a sixpenny piece, to the few wandering beggars who occasionally visit our doors.

Though we would not be understood as countenancing the sentiment of the Scotchman's prayer, "Lord, bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, no more, O, Lord, I ask no more," we are yet fully persuaded of the wisdom of the injunction of the great Apostle, when he writes to the Galations, "let us therefore as we have opportunity, do good unto all men, *especially unto those of the household of faith.*

"But you are a secrect society, and all secret societies are dangerous."

Arranged as a syllogism, we believe this charge would run thus: All secret societies are dangerous, yours is a secret society, therefore your society is dangerous.

Let us match it with another of the same form and pertinence, and expose its fallacy. All long eared animals are donkeys, some men have long ears, therefore some men are donkeys.

Both statements are untrue in their first propositions, consequently their conclusions are equally fallacious.—For it is no more true that all secret societies are dangerous, than that all long eared animals are donkeys. And as, unless it be established that all long eared animals are donkeys, even though some men have long ears, they are not thereby proved donkeys, so unless all secret societies are admitted to be dangerous, ours; even though it be a secret society, is not necessarily an engine of danger. Are secret societies dangerous? Banks are secret societies, mercantile firms, committees, councils, families, all associations indeed, for purposes which a general interference might disturb, are more or less secret, but are they therefore dangerous? It may be, that societies whose individual members are unknown, and whose objects and principles are concealed, are prejudicial to the public welfare. But is this the case with us? You all may know by a question, who are oddfellows and who are not. Our main object is mutual relief, our principles emphatically "friendship, truth and love." We are secret in our signs it is true, but for what purpose? That we may more certainly and directly accomplish our objects. And if these are acknowledged by the world to be beneficial and laudable, ought it not in justice as well as charity to conjecture, that the means cannot be unholy by which such desirable ends are achieved? We have the most sacred of all authority for deciding with reference to moral action, that "a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit." Were there any thing criminal in our secrecies, depend on it our public action would develope and expose it. These concealments consist principally of certain signs, by which we recognize each other, and secondarily of those transactions in the lodge which affect the moral character of accused brethren.

Of the last, we submit to you, whether, if, for the credit and fair standing of the order, we are laboring to reclaim some erring brother, it would be expedient, or honorable, to publish to the world the discipline to which we are subjecting him?

But the purpose for which we practice occlusion in our signs and pass-words, what is it? Mutual recognition, that so in distress or danger, mutual assistance may be rendered. Now it strikes us, that on this point, the only questions the world may with any propriety, ask, are, first: "is it wrong that men should aid each other in misfortune?" and this answered in the negative—"is it justifiable in persons who feel themselves exposed to vicissitude and calamity, to combine for the purpose of mutual protection?" Is this reprehensible? Surely there is no violation of any law, human or divine, in the association of individuals for such a purpose as this, or the marriage vow by which we pledge ourselves to shield and comfort her we select from the world as a life companion, is utterly indefensible. Well then, so much admitted—that it is not wrong to give and receive aid in misfortune, and that men may with all propriety, unite to assist each other in calamity—what right has any one to cavil at the expedients by which these persons recognize and acknowledge each other?

And now friends and brothers, having answered satisfactorily we hope, a few of the mere common objections to oddfellowship, we conclude by demanding your sympathies and good wishes at least, for the cause in which we have enlisted. To woman, to those members of the sex especially, do we appeal for countenance and comfort, who have personally experienced the good offices of this admirable society. Your husband lies upon the bed of sickness from which you know not that he may ever rise again. Patient and over-tasked woman, your limbs tremulous from fatigue, your heart loaded with grief, you look sadly on those little ones whose sole stay, you, their bereaved and widowed mother may soon remain. The day declines upon your weary eyes, the dusk settles down the sky, not more heavily than the thick shadows of sorrow upon your spirit. The door opens gently and the watchers enter. You feel that there is yet practical sympathy for you in this sad world, that God's eye is not shut against your need, and the faith that had else been crushed to extinction perhaps, by the pressure of unaided distress, re-assured by the cordial of human compassion, lifts itself with trembling confidence, to lay hold once more upon the throne of God, and to feel that He, who sitteth thereon, "healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds."

The sick man moans, and a kind hand is laid upon his damp forehead, or holds the reviving draught to his lips. He is not yet utterly forsaken. God hath visited him in his affliction, and his tranquilized thoughts, may now precede him to the spirit land whither he is passing, unfettered by the fear of destitution for the widow and the little ones he leaves behind. The Brotherhood will receive and cherish the sacred legacy. They shall not be left to perish like withered leaves shaken untimely from the fallen tree, but tended like precious flowers carefully and kindly, memorials of him, once linked with their protectors in the bonds of Friendship, Love and Truth.

The spirit leaves the clay and returns to the God who gave it. The proprieties of burial—how harsh and grating at such a time to the heart yet raw with anguish—are quietly discharged by faithful and reverent hands.—And if earnest sympathy, and active aid, may avail to soften sorrow, and restore tranquillity, the energies of brotherly kindness shall be sanctified to change the "sorrow that endureth for the night," to the "joy that cometh in the morning."

Oh, my brothers, faint not in your noble toil. God by his dispensations of inequality and suffering beckons us onward. Man in his season of sickness, and from his bed of pain, implores our aid; and with the cry of helpless woman and orphaned childhood to beseech, and their tears of gratitude to reward us, shall we from negligence abandon, or from selfishness evade, the faithful and hearty discharge of the glorious duties we have assumed? No, no, forward brothers, vigorously, unitedly, and cheerfully, leaving behind us a train of shining deeds to track our march of mercy, rejoicing in the tribute thanks of grateful hearts, wringing, late but surely, even from our opponents, our desert of praise, and exulting above all, in the blessing and approbation of that God, who hath declared, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy!"

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.

An unfortunate, whose visit to California has been barred by the lack of $300 to pay his passage, and in whose breast the fever rages most uproariously, dreamed the other night that he was on the Sacramento, and had managed to get as much gold as he could carry. Having secured his prize by fastening it about his body, he determined to make the overland journey home, and set out with a stout heart to meet the itinerant's difficulties. He had not proceeded far on the way when he was attacked by a panther, and a bloody fight commenced.—His struggles were dreadful, and his cries alarming—especially in the domicile in which he resided, and these were in no way modified in effect by the smothered shrieks of his wife. This duet brought the family around the bed in consternation, and they joined their small voices to the chorus, which at length showed all the features of an approved "Dutch Concert," where each sings his own song and all at the same time. The neighbors got alarmed by the expressiveness of the music, and broke open the door just in time to save the poor woman from being strangled. Her husband had got his hands fastened around her neck, and how he *did* squeeze her is no one's business. The husband being aroused from his *active* sleep, explained himself as above related. This is only one of the many ludicrous symptoms of the prevailing disease, and it is hoped that the party who has been thus affected—for his poor wife's sake—will not suffer a relapse.—*Times.*

THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CALIFORNIA.

The peninsula coast of the gulf has long been celebrated for the great size and beauty of the pearls contained in the oysters which abound in the sea on that side; and the search for those precious stones has always formed the principal employment of people of civilized nations in that quarter. The pearls are procured, with much danger and difficulty, by Indians, who dive for them to the depth of twenty or more feet, and of whom a large proportion are annually drowned, or devoured by sharks.

A company, formed at London in 1825, sent Lieutenant Hardy to the California coast, with two vessels carrying diving-bells, by the aid of which it was expected that the pearl fishery might be conducted more safely, as well as profitably, than by the ordinary means; but, unfortunately, it proved that the oysters always lie in crevices of the rocks to which no access can be had by persons in the diving-bell, and the enterprise was in consequence abandoned. The value of the pearls obtained appears to be trifling when compared with the time and labor employed in the search for them. In 1825 eight vessels engaged in the business collected together five pounds of pearls, which were worth about ten thousand dollars. Occasionally, however, a single stone is found of value sufficient to afford compensation for years of fruitless labor; and some of the richest pearls in the regalia of Spain are the produce of the fishery in the Californian gulf.

THE RECORDING ANGEL.

A New Year's Fantasy.

BY MRS. H. S. NICHOLS.

One—two—three—four—for the quarters, chimed the silver-toned time-keeper, that watched the even flow of the hours, in my quiet home. Scarce had the fairy-like strokes fallen on my ear, when the great bell of the cathedral rolled forth twelve of the night, and the gray old year fainted and died upon the echo.

Time cannot pause for thee busy heart, yet the hour which divides the New Year from the Old—the night from morning—even that little hour shall be thine.—Thine to search amid ruins of the cold, dead, year, for jewels thou canst never find; for know thou, treasures lost in time are lost unto Eternity! Thine, to weep over the faded blossoms of memory—to mourn thy perished friendships, and to wail in sighs the death song of old and changeless loves. Thine to wander by the sight of memory's undying fires, through hoary caverns of the past—to startle at phantoms which sit by the wayside, and to grieve for the lost—the beautified, whose shinning footsteps print those gloomy debts no more.

'Peace, weary and complaining one, breathed a voice at my side. 'Peace!'—and the accents of those of the ravishing harps of Heaven. 'Peace!—thou art eager for knowledge of the heart of man, and desirest to look upon society of the inner life, stretch forth thy hand, and follow me.' I turned, and lo! beside me, in lustrous garments of untarnished white, there stood a shape of seraphic grace and beauty. A circlet of every-changing splendors gleaming upon his brow, and in the deep fountains of his earnest eyes celestial lights now flashed, now sparkled like sunbeams brightening the waves of the 'River of Life,' which floweth fast by the 'City of God.' Within his hands were crystal tablets, clasped by a single star of burning gems, whose glittering flames were lighted at the altar-foot on high. Reaching forth my hand, I lightly grasped the robes of my mysterious visitor. An emotion of intense, spiritual delight, instantly prevaded my whole being. It was as if great and glorious power had been added to weak, bodily perceptions, making them keen, subtle, and penetrating. Speech was no longer essential. Thought found instant answer, without the clumsy vehicle of words; and swifter than light travels from the spheres, mind encircled the Universe, and drank deep knowledge of the beautiful Intelligence, Thrones, Dominions, and Powers, which unceasingly hymn the melodies of Heaven.

I stood beside the Recording Angel, in the lofty hall of a brilliant and stately mansion. Upon a luxuriant couch, drawn near a brightly burning fire, and half buried among its crimson cushions, reclined the form of a fair and delicate woman. Her eyes were partly closed, but a deep frown had gathered upon her brow, and one hand clutched the rose drapery around, as if it held a deadly enemy within its grasp. Invisable to her, we watched these throes of mental agony, while the secrets of her tortured by the fear of destitution for the widow and the little ones he leaves behind. The Brotherhood will receive and cherish the sacred legacy. They shall not be left to perish like withered leaves shaken untimely from the fallen tree, but tended like precious flowers carefully and kindly, memorials of him, once linked with their protectors in the bonds of Friendship, Love and Truth.

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Oh, my brothers, faint not in your noble toil. God by his dispensations of inequality and suffering beckons us onward. Man in his season of sickness, and from his bed of pain, implores our aid; and with the cry of helpless woman and orphaned childhood to beseech, and their tears of gratitude to reward us, shall we from negligence abandon, or from selfishness evade, the faithful and hearty discharge of the glorious duties we have assumed? No, no, forward brothers, vigorously, unitedly, and cheerfully, leaving behind us a train of shining deeds to track our march of mercy, rejoicing in the tribute thanks of grateful hearts, wringing, late but surely, even from our opponents, our desert of praise, and exulting above all, in the blessing and approbation of that God, who hath declared, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy!"

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.

An unfortunate, whose visit to California has been barred by the lack of $300 to pay his passage, and in whose breast the fever rages most uproariously, dreamed the other night that he was on the Sacramento, and had managed to get as much gold as he could carry. Having secured his prize by fastening it about his body, he determined to make the overland journey home, and set out with a stout heart to meet the itinerant's difficulties. He had not proceeded far on the way when he was attacked by a panther, and a bloody fight commenced.—His struggles were dreadful, and his cries alarming—especially in the domicile in which he resided, and these were in no way modified in effect by the smothered shrieks of his wife. This duet brought the family around the bed in consternation, and they joined their small voices to the chorus, which at length showed all the features of an approved "Dutch Concert," where each sings his own song and all at the same time. The neighbors got alarmed by the expressiveness of the music, and broke open the door just in time to save the poor woman from being strangled. Her husband had got his hands fastened around her neck, and how he *did* squeeze her is no one's business. The husband being aroused from his *active* sleep, explained himself as above related. This is only one of the many ludicrous symptoms of the prevailing disease, and it is hoped that the party who has been thus affected—for his poor wife's sake—will not suffer a relapse.—*Times.*

THE PEARL FISHERIES OF CALIFORNIA.

The peninsula coast of the gulf has long been celebrated for the great size and beauty of the pearls contained in the oysters which abound in the sea on that side; and the search for those precious stones has always formed the principal employment of people of civilized nations in that quarter. The pearls are procured, with much danger and difficulty, by Indians, who dive for them to the depth of twenty or more feet, and of whom a large proportion are annually drowned, or devoured by sharks.

A company, formed at London in 1825, sent Lieutenant Hardy to the California coast, with two vessels carrying diving-bells, by the aid of which it was expected that the pearl fishery might be conducted more safely, as well as profitably, than by the ordinary means; but, unfortunately, it proved that the oysters always lie in crevices of the rocks to which no access can be had by persons in the diving-bell, and the enterprise was in consequence abandoned. The value of the pearls obtained appears to be trifling when compared with the time and labor employed in the search for them. In 1825 eight vessels engaged in the business collected together five pounds of pearls, which were worth about ten thousand dollars. Occasionally, however, a single stone is found of value sufficient to afford compensation for years of fruitless labor; and some of the richest pearls in the regalia of Spain are the produce of the fishery in the Californian gulf.

THE RECORDING ANGEL.

A New Year's Fantasy.

BY MRS. H. S. NICHOLS.

One—two—three—four—for the quarters, chimed the silver-toned time-keeper, that watched the even flow of the hours, in my quiet home. Scarce had the fairy-like strokes fallen on my ear, when the great bell of the cathedral rolled forth twelve of the night, and the gray old year fainted and died upon the echo.

Time cannot pause for thee busy heart, yet the hour which divides the New Year from the Old—the night from morning—even that little hour shall be thine.—Thine to search amid ruins of the cold, dead, year, for jewels thou canst never find; for know thou, treasures lost in time are lost unto Eternity! Thine, to weep over the faded blossoms of memory—to mourn thy perished friendships, and to wail in sighs the death song of old and changeless loves. Thine to wander by the sight of memory's undying fires, through hoary caverns of the past—to startle at phantoms which sit by the wayside, and to grieve for the lost—the beautified, whose shinning footsteps print those gloomy debts no more.

'Peace, weary and complaining one, breathed a voice at my side. 'Peace!'—and the accents of those of the ravishing harps of Heaven. 'Peace!—thou art eager for knowledge of the heart of man, and desirest to look upon society of the inner life, stretch forth thy hand, and follow me.' I turned, and lo! beside me, in lustrous garments of untarnished white, there stood a shape of seraphic grace and beauty. A circlet of every-changing splendors gleaming upon his brow, and in the deep fountains of his earnest eyes celestial lights now flashed, now sparkled like sunbeams brightening the waves of the 'River of Life,' which floweth fast by the 'City of God.' Within his hands were crystal tablets, clasped by a single star of burning gems, whose glittering flames were lighted at the altar-foot on high. Reaching forth my hand, I lightly grasped the robes of my mysterious visitor. An emotion of intense, spiritual delight, instantly prevaded my whole being. It was as if great and glorious power had been added to weak, bodily perceptions, making them keen, subtle, and penetrating. Speech was no longer essential. Thought found instant answer, without the clumsy vehicle of words; and swifter than light travels from the spheres, mind encircled the Universe, and drank deep knowledge of the beautiful Intelligence, Thrones, Dominions, and Powers, which unceasingly hymn the melodies of Heaven.

I stood beside the Recording Angel, in the lofty hall of a brilliant and stately mansion. Upon a luxuriant couch, drawn near a brightly burning fire, and half buried among its crimson cushions, reclined the form of a fair and delicate woman. Her eyes were partly closed, but a deep frown had gathered upon her brow, and one hand clutched the rose drapery around, as if it held a deadly enemy within its grasp. Invisable to her, we watched these throes of mental agony, while the secrets of her inmost heart were laid bare before us, spread out as upon a scroll, and read, as with an eye of lightning.

Alas! alas! most pain ... desired to pierce the veil, behind whose dark and shadowy folds man hides from man the workings of his soul! I had panted to behold the mysteries of the hidden life—to gaze upon the nakedness of spirit—in fact, to look upon deformity. Why did I turn away, sickened and loathing, from that form of outward loveliness? from a form, before which my fancy had bowed in admiration—from a face, upon whose smile I had once hung with rapture? It was, that I saw within her heart, insatiate vanity, inordinate pride, and most pitiful ambition. It was, that I saw these monsters, which were but nurslings once, had, vampyre-like, sucked the sweet milk of human kindness and of love—the wine of sympathy, and the blood of living tenderness, to swell and animate these corpses of the bosom, making a ghastly charnel-house of a woman's heart? It was, that to these passions, there had been a human sacrifice—there was blood upon her skirt—there was remorse in her spirit—there was hell in her bosom!

I turned to the angel, 'severe in youthful beauty,' at my side. The tablets were unclasped in his hand, and with his finger he wrote in characters of fire, 'Remorse, but no Repentance.' The words burned deep into the crystal, and glowed like living coals in a heated furnace.

In a dimly lighted library, which Art and Science had, with twin-endeavor, rendered a grateful retreat for the poet or student, was seated a venerable man—a man of of wealth and taste—of luxurious habits, and of undoubted superiority. Before him, on the white marble of a costly table, lay heaps of yellow gold and glittering silver. The old man was bringing up his accounts for the inspection of the New Year. It was fatiguing and mortifying for him to labor, with his figures, like mortals of commoner dust; but then the gold and silver had a musical ring, which found an answering response away down in the lowest depths of the old, gray-headed man's heart. No instrument, no matter what its tone, no matter what the execution, ever played half so sweet an air, or discoursed such eloquent music to his soul. No breath of Heaven—no flower of the earth—no fruit of any clime, was ever half so grateful to the senses of an enthusiast, as was the handling of those shining metals to that aged worshiper of Mammon.

He had finished his task, and the white, shrunken fingers closed lovingly over his treasures, when a sudden pang caused the hands to tremble, and the lip to quiver with suffering. It might have been the pang, or it might have the silvery voice of the gorgeous clock on the mantel which suddenly struck the first quarter after midnight, and startled the old man, and pressed his thoughts into a new channel. He was evidently thinking—thinking of something besides his gold—of something not half so pleasant—of something which made his heart tremble, as did his hand a minute before. Perhaps the old man thought the midnights of life had passed with him, and that his hours were verging upon the dawn of new existence.—Perhaps a vision of the narrow house, appointed unto all, with its coldness, its loneliness, its terrors, and, oh! miserable thought!—its wretched poverty, rose up before him—before him, too, who had so hated poverty—who thought the poor so vile—who shrunk from contact with indigence, as from a hateful leprosy—who had never known a want which riches, dignity, or ease might supply—who loathed the wretched, and despised the necessitous. Could it be that he must feel the pinching, griping hand of Death, and know that gold—his gold—could not purchase a moment's respite—that his hand should stiffen, his eye sink, and the blood stagnate in his vein; that he should die—die—like a miserable pauper? Poor old man! he had never entertained so dreadful a guest before—so dreadful a guest as this horrible thought of Death. Why did it cling to him, then, with such terrible tenacity? Why haunt his frightened soul at that awful hour—at that hour whose passing moments fell coldly—heavily—upon his heart, as falls the insensate cold upon the echoing coffin? Alas! the spirit of the scythe and glass was near him. I saw his shadow on the old man man's face—beheld his palsy in those aged hands—and the old man saw it too, for he cast frightened glance around, as his treasures receded from his sight, started to his feet, tottered—and fell—and died!

The angel plucked a glowing leaf from the tablets, placed it in his bosom, bowed his head, and passed from the threshold.

Once again we stood invisible, reading the hearts of the children of men.

It was a low, cold, dark chamber; the dying coals upon whose hearth, with the poor flickering taper above, scarcely served for light amid the surrounding shadow. Near to the pitiful fire, his form wasted by disease, his eye sunken and dimmed by the deadly spirit that sits in the wine-cup, lay the mourn ful remnant of what once had been a man—a man rich in intellect—rich in love—rich in the respect and admiration of his fellows—rich in the inestimable treasure of woman's affection. He had not fallen suddenly; but slowly, cautiously, had the subtle poison entered his soul. He tasted, first to please his cheerful, warm-hearted friends—they extended the cup, and he did drink. Soon, madness entered his brain—poverty stood at his door—disease came—death threatened—station was gone—self-respect had flown—his jovial friends deserted him—and there was but one heart in the wide world that cared for the hopeless inebriate. But one heart—and that one he had trampled on, outraged, betrayed, and all but broken. Yet there by his side, breathing consolation in his ear, soothing his ruffled spirit with gentleness, knelt that true and faithful heart, unshaken in its love, firm in its devotion, and steadfast in looking towards the Hills whence came its help in the darkest and sorest time of need. An expression of ineffable tenderness lighted up her pale and attenuated face as she spoke: 'Repentance is baptism of the soul, and Mercy is the attribute of God. We shall be happy yet, my husband, and shall live to bless this l

Late from Mexico.

By an arrival at New Orleans, the Picayune has dates from Vera Cruz to the 10th, Jalapa, to the 7th, and Mexico to the 6th.

The British steamer had not arrived at Vera Cruz on the 13th, and her unwonted delay gave the authorities of the city time to consider what should be done with her letters and passengers when they should reach there. Great dread of cholera prevailed at Vera Cruz of the ravages of which they were apprised by arrivals from this city. The latest suggestion we see was to establish a *lazeretto* on Sacrificios for passengers, where they should undergo a rigid quarrantine, but nothing definite had been determined upon.

The party known as the *Puros* in the city of Toluca made an attempt at revolution on the 21 inst., by uniting with the insurgents of Tanascaltepec. The plan was to declare for the Dictatorship of Santa Anna, and, in the mean time, to install one of his partisans in power. The Government got wind of the conspiracy, and prevented its execution.—Troops were ordered from the capital to Toluca, and Gens. Alvarez and Pinzon directed to co-operate with the authorities of the State in preserving order.

Fears, too, of a revolution seem to exist in the city of Mexico, and the Government is called upon for the utmost vigilance in repressing every sign of disorder. Though the subject is boldly spoken of in the papers, we see nothing to indicate the purposes of the disaffected.

According to the *Monitor*, the difficulties in Tampico have all been reconciled. The regular troops who were driven out of the city have been invited to return, and the parties but a short while since so exasperated against each other, were interchanging public courtesies. The papers appear to look on this apparent reconciliation as hollow-hearted.

The diplomatic body waited on the President of Mexico on the 1st inst, on the occasion of the opening of Congress. The French Minister was made the organ of the body, and after mutual felicitations the President and the *diplomates* repaired to the halls of Congress, to witness the formal installation of that body. The President pronounced an inaugural address which we find in the papers. It seems to be of a general character, with few specific recommendations. The President of Congress replied in a similar strain.

Aspersions are thrown out from time to time against Gen. Arista, Secretary of War, and his countrymen are evidently somewhat suspicious of him, from his being known once to have favored the scheme of a northern Republic; but his partisans point to the reforms carried out by him, especially to his rigid measures in improving while reducing the army, as the best answers to the ambitions designs attributed to him.

All that part of President Polk's message which relates to the acquisition of California and New Mexico, with their mineral treasures, as translated in the Mexican papers, and remarked upon in no enviable frame of mind.

We find reports of Indian outrages committed in the vicinity of Parras, and at various ranchos this side of that town. From Chihuahua, too, addresses are sent to the Central Government to protect them from the ravages of the Indians.

General Carera, late of Guatemala, has been over to Yucatan, but was informed that it was inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between Mexico and Guatemala that he should remain there and he accordingly reembarked for Tabasco.

The Government is in difficulty again with its officers in Mazatlan. They have been levying illegal and arbitrary duties on imports—feathering their nests as usual. All have been removed by the Government, and some of them ordered to Guadalajara to be tried. This is the case with Gen. Anaya, who is superceded by Gen. Inclan.

Gen. La Vega has at last left the capital for the command of the State of Tamaulipas.

Petitions are pouring in upon Congress against extending further religious toleration in the country. Many of them are signed exclusively by women.

SAN FRANCISCO.

This town is not, as generally supposed, favorably situated, either for commerce or for the comfortable residence of man.

It is situated upon a narrow tongue of abruptly sloping mountain land, so exposed to the broadside of the ocean that the wind sweeps in a gale over it at all times, making an effort necessary to keep your footing. The air is, on this account, filled with fine sand. The situation is analogous to Fort Hamilton, at the entrance of the narrow opening into the haarbor of New York. The best position for the commercial emporium of California, judging from the maps, would be at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joachim, if there is water enough to float a ship. But we understand the ground to be swampy, and the water insufficient.—A gentleman has laid out a town at the north-eastermost corner of the bay of San Francisco, at the entrance of the inner bay of Saison, which lies between it and the mouth of the rivers just mentioned, that is supposed to be the best position, all things considered.

All accounts agree as to the climate. It is mild, and free from the vicissitudes that make purs so pregnant with disease. The thermometer holds a higher range in winter than in summer. In the rainy season (November to March) heavy rains fall about every fifth day on an average; on the intermediate days the sky is bright and the air balmy. Along the shore heavy fogs render the mornings damp and *unpleasant*, but these do not reach the inner shores of the bay. Immmerable valleys open into the bay, which cannot be surpassed in fertility and loveliness. The road to Monterey lies through a nearly level valley of rich land, little cultivated, and covered, shoulder high, with luxuriant wild oats, the distance being over one hundred miles.—Captain Stockton's purchase (said to be over 10,000 acres) lies in the valley of San Jose, where that river empties into the bay. If there is a spot on this continent that may be called a Puradise, this valley of San Jose is the place. The climate of Monterey is superior to San Francisco. The most delicate constitutions will find here a safe and genial atmosphere, and an even temperature, that must be felt to be appreciated.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Counterfeit.—A boy apparently about 16 years of age, was on Friday passing through Milford, following the railroad track, when he attracted the notice of sheriff Wooster, by the awkwardness of his clothes and gait. He was accordingly questioned as to his sex, but as stoutly avowed the correctness of the one assumed, until being threatened with a criminal process, it came out the delinquent was a fair runaway of 17 in disguise. Her story is, that 5 years ago she was enticed from her home in Rhode Island, by a young sailor, and in lad's clothes, shipped with him on board a whaler—that her lover died at Oahu, &c. But her stories do not agree, as the clothes she had on seem to have been hastily thrown together, and her hair very recently cut.—She had but 25 cents in her pocket, and had been all night on the track between this city and Milford, and was going to New York, to ship as a sailor.—She gives her name as Lydia M. Ransom—her assumed named as Edward Crandall—speaks familiarly of East Lyme, Salem, and the Colchester turnpike—is about 4 feet 8 inches high, well porportioned has dark chesnut hair, small hands and feet, and in her proper costume, is quite prepossessing. The ladies of the village furnished her with appropriate clothing, and she is now in the family of S. B. Gunn Esq., where her friends can hear of her. It is probable that she belongs in the eastern part of this State, and for some reason best know to herself, has donned the male garb to follow some false friend, or been moved by girlish romance to take the step.

The California gold coinage.—The amount of California gold coined at the mint in this city up to the present time, including that received by the government, is but about $50,000; and this has all been coined. A few of the pieces were coined for the government with the word "Cal." upon their face so as to distinguish them, but the remainder of the gold was melted with other lots. The visiters to our mint rarely find the dies for striking off gold coin in operation: and even if the most sanguine expectations as to the productiveness of the California placers are realized, the machinery now in the mint of this city is sufficient to coin it ten times told. The die for coining eagles alone works at the rate of eighty-six per minute, or $860, which, in a single day's work of ten hours, would amount to $51,600—rather more than the daily yield will probably ever be.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE GOLD FEVER IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Journal of the 15th, has a long editorial, headed "*Why don't you go to California?*" It begins by saying, that exaggeration is always necessary to tempt adventure into new and untried fields,—that had not the riches of India, and the gold of South America been exaggerated, Hindostan would probably have been left to Moslem tyranny and Mexico to savagery for years to come. The grand speculation is referred to as an instance of similar excitement, and the fever concerning gold in the mines in Wicklowshire is also cited. The Journal then says:—

To a certain extent we shall witness the same result in California. There is no doubt of gold being there, and probably in great abundance. It may extend over very large districts, and the probability is that it does; but whatever its extent, the ultimate result will realize none of the effects so fearfully anticipated; there will not be a disturbing excess, and the labor and capital expended in procuring it will, in the long run, not prove more lucrative than the labor and capital bestowed on lead or iron mines.

Gold is a surface mineral; it is not found deposited in beds of ore, "full five fathoms deep," in the bowels of the earth: it shuns darkness and brightens in the sun. As it is now found in California, it has ever been found—in particles, and seldom in lumps. It is washed out, seldom dug out of the earth, and it presents itself almost uniformly in the rubble of ravines and the sands of rivers. Though scarce, it is almost universally distributed, but is sought for only where the produce pays the cost.—In South America and Mexico it has long ceased to be particularly remunerative; and even now in Russia it is supposed not to do more than pay the cost of washing &c.

Referring to the official statements concerning the extent of the gold region, the Journal thinks it reasonable to suppose that the gold is not equally diffused, and that the supply easy of acces is not likely to continue very long.

Supposing the greatest number of laborers yet named to betake themselves to the rivers and brooks of California, and supposed each of the 50,000 to obtain gold equal to £520 a year that is, £10 a week we shall have a yearly result of only £26,000,00.—One-half of this number and amount is not even probable.

But would this supply continue? It would be contrary to experience to suppose so. Being a surface product, the first eager finders would of course select the most profitable, and, content with a hurried and sweeping harvest, leave but a scanty gleaning for those who should come after them. A lucky vein would, no doubt, reward discovery from time time, but the average award of search would, of necessity, diminish from mouth to mouth in amount. This has been the case evewhere else; and, altho' the application of a greater number of miners has kept the supply fully equal, the quantity found by each laborer is muchless than at first.

The Journal then states that the annual addition to our stock of gold made by mines is about £12,000,000, of what Russia and South America contribute each £5,000,000. The Russian mines have been worked about twelve years, and have enlarged our stock of gold by £60,000,000, without having produced the least effect in price. The effect of the discovery of gold in California, it thinks, will be to close many of the South American works, and this may extend even to Russia, so that the average aggregate supply will be less than is generally supposed, and as the stock in existence is estimated at £800,000,000, the addition of even £26,000,000 annually could not greatly interfere with its value.

Russian and American Gold.—The amount of gold which Russia derives annually from her Siberian mines is estimated at four millions sterling, or nearly twenty millions of dollars. It has been only within a few years that so large an amount has been produced. Ten years ago the annual product of the Russian mines was not one-fourth of their present yield.

Gold constituting the standard currency of England, the British Parliament, having its attention called to the very considerable accessions made every year from Russia to the gold in circulation, instituted some inquiries as to the effect which such gold as compared with silver, and also upon prices as measured in gold. The discovery of the gold mines of California which promises an unprecedented addition to the world's stock of golden coin, must impart an increased interest to these inquiries of the British Parliament and greatly enlarge the field of investigation.

The present period, in respect to the currency and the precious metals, bears a marked analogy to the era of the discovery of America which disclosed to the world the rich mines of Mexico and Peru.—A new continent, indeed, has not been discovered, but a new current of gold has been let in, to rush through all the channels of commerce and to change the relations of prices and commodities. The political economists in England who have speculated on the subject, seem to be of the opinion that the most decided change likely to be effected by the new accessions of gold will be that of the relative values of gold and silver. There are no rich silver mines newly discovered to compensate for the recent increase of gold.

The Overland Route to California.—Lieut. Col. Morrison, of Col. Stevenson's New York Regiment of Volunteers, gives the following piece of advice to whom it may concern. We commend it to the particular attention of those who in this and in some of the cities west are proposing to take the overland route to California.

Caution to Emigrants.—I hope that those who intend to emigrate by land here, will be careful that they are not overtaken by storms, or snows, or want of provisions, on their toilsome journey across the Rocky Mountains. I have seen those who started from the borders of the Missouri hale and stalwart men, hobble down into the plains of California, crippled for life. *I have seen brothers who, in the madness of hunger, have fought for the last bit of their father's dead body, having shared the rest at their previous meals!*—having been encompassed with snow on the tops of those dreadful mountains. Maidens who left their homes rejoicing in the pride of youth and beauty, in joyous anticipations from this far off land, by the horrors and sufferings of that fearful journey, despoiled of their loveliness and bloom, withered into premature old age.

Discovery of a New Mountain Pass.—A Texan hunter—one of those wild roving characters peculiar to the unsettled wilderness of the West and South—gives the following account of a new pass through the great chains of mountains which traverse the continent:—

He has suggested a new route for a military road or a railroad across the continent, that is perhaps entitled to as much consideration as the celebrated project of Mr. Whitney. He states that there is a broad Pass between the vast ranges of the Anahuac mountains on the South, and the Rocky mountains or Cordilleras of the North, that extends quite across the continent, from the valley of the Rio Grande to the valley of the Rio Hiaqui. This Pass, he says, resembles the South West Pass discovered by Fremont, and the ascent to the summit of the Table Lands of Mexico is there so gradual that it appears like an extended plain, and carriages and loaded wagons can pass from the valley of the Rio Grande to the valley of the Hiaqui, as easily as they can pass over the undulating prairies of Western Texas. The distance from one valley to the other, he estimates at only five hundred miles. This pass, he says, about in the latitude of 29 degrees, extends between the vallies of Monclova and the Cochas.

The New York Gold Mines.—According to the Annual Report of the Superintendent, it appears that the Onondaga Salt Spring, on the State reservation, in New York, yielded, during the last year, 4,737,126 bushels of salt, being an increase of 785,774 bushels, or 16½ per cent. upon the quantity produced the previous year. The State tax, which was, two years ago, reduced from 6 cents to 1 cent per bushel, yielded a revenue of upwards of forty-seven thousand dollars. The manufacture appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. Salt is not altogether so valuable a substance as gold, it must be admitted; but it would be quite a respectable gold mine which should yield as much money and be wrought at so certain a profit as the Salt Springs of New York.

No Insurance.—California is an infected place as far as the insuarance companies are concerned. Not only have the Life Insurance offices refused to take a risk on persons going thither, but the Marine Companies in Boston decline risks on ships for China *touching* at San Francisco. They will not run the risk of the crew deserting.

Elopement Extraordinary.—On Friday evening last, a most verdant youth by the name of George G. Dean, was arrested on a charge of petit larceny, in stealing the clothing of a man's wife—with the wife in them! The circumstances were as follows:—A Mr. Ransom Calkins, residing in the town of Richland, Oswego county, being a farmer, hired a young man to work for him. The young man has been in his employ for about a year, and it seems Mrs. Calkins took a strong fancy to him—so much so that they eloped together. The husband followed them, and traced them into Madison county; thence into Oneida county, to Utica and finally to this place, where he found them; they were passing as man and wife. The husband of the woman caused the strippling to be arrested; he was locked up until the next day, when he was brought out for examination. Upon an investigation of the case, the boy was told he would be discharged upon condition he enlisted himself in the United States service for five years. He seemed pleased with the conditions of this sentence, and agreed to enlist; and in charge of the officer went to the barracks and enlisted. The woman is a smart, buxom-looking lass, about 34 years of age, and when she learned what the boy had done, she wept most bitterly, and said she would have him at the end of his enlistment, if she had to travel to the end of the earth. The lad is between 17 and 18 years of age, and his attachment seems equally strong. He says he will have her when his time is out. However, Mr. Calkins took his wife home, where they will undoubtedly remain in peace—at least, till the expiration of five years. The boy will be kept in confinement at the barracks until this morning, when he will be allowed to parade our streets, dressed in his tidy blue.—*Syracuse Star, Jan. 27.*

Mr. Stephens.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Ga., in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free School of that city, related the following anecdote:

"A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no room or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect and direct him, in his wanderings reached at nightfall the house of a wealthy planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. Those little kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the ills and obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him along; he had reached the legal profession; his hospitable host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get away from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy, years before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to that of the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuity; and Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that sent its electric thrill throughout the house, *that orphan boy stands before you!*"

"A little more grape, Captain Bragg."—History contradicted.—Colonel Braxton Bragg was present at the annual dinner given by the bar of Mobile on the 20th inst. and rose to reply to the complimentary toast which was given to him. Among other things, he sketched the incidents of the battle of Buena Vista, and took care to correct an error which had been generally circulated and believed:

In the course of these remarks (says the Mobile Register) Col. Bragg corrected the popular story which associated his name so much with the political campaign of last summer, during which he figured in so many pictures with a scroll, upon which was painted the celebrated order said to have been given him by Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista—"A little more grape, Captain Bragg." The Colonel stated this as a fancy sketch altogether. No such occurence took place on the field of battle; and the first he heard of this famous order was by newspapers from the United States. He added that many evets and much reputation, as they exist in the popular mind here, had no other origin than this same inventive faculty of the press and its correspondents.

Another Murder at Somers, N. Y.—John Vail was murdered at the residence of his late father, Jacob Vail, in the town of Somers, on Sunday the 14th inst. Jacob, the father, was killed less than a year ago by his wife, who beat his brains out with a billet of wood, while he was in the act of beating his daughter.

The facts attending the murder are briefly these, as we learn them:—Isaac Vail, the eldest son, was desecrating the Sabbath day by butchering an ox, and while engaged in the barn in sawing the beef down he was shot down, the bullet passing through his body, and lodging in the beef. The gun was found in the barn, but there was elicted no positive evidence on the inquest as to who perpetrated the horrible deed. Strong suspicions, however, rest upon a brother of the deceased; and either he or a negro man, who assisted in butchering the ox, and who first gave the alarm, must be guilty of the murder.

To show the character of the suspected brother, it may be well to say that on Tuesday or Wednesday he was in Sing Sing, attempting to peddle off the beef over which Isaac was shot down, and which had received the bullet that had passed through his body.

Gen. Shields' Eligibility.—The *St Louis New Era*, in noticing the statements which have gone abroad that Gen. James Shields is ineligible to the office of U. S. Senator, to which he has just been elected by the Legislature of Illinois, says he is just as eligible under the constitution as Gen. Cass, or any other citizen, and this, if it becomes necessary he is able and prepared to show.

Pirates in the West Indies.—The captain and crew of the British schooner Bittern, arrived at Yarmouth, N. S., a short time ago, from the W. Indies. About the 22d of December, when off Sabea, near St. Thomas, they discovered near them a raking, piratical-looking schooner, filled with negroes. The captain and crew of the Bittern had no doubt that the supposed pirates intended to board their vessel: and therefore, as soon as night set in, they abandoned her, taking with them what money and valuables they could carry, and landed. The Governor the next day despatched a schooner in pursuit of the pirate. Both the Bittern and the pirate vessel had, however, disappeared. It is supposed that the pirates boarded the Bittern, robbed her of all that was valuable, and then scuttled her.

☞ One of the best jokes of the season, if not the very best, occurred within fifty miles of our office, in the early part of the present week. A gentleman collecting for a Philadelphia firm applied at a bank, the notes of which are always at a discount in the city, for a draft. It was refused. He walked to a store kept by an acquaintance in the neighborhood, and borrowed a three bushel bag, which he hung across his arm, and returning to the shaving shop, threw down upon the counter a huge pile of the institution's promises to pay, and demanded the specie therefor, remarking, carelessly, that if that bag would hold it all, he could get a couple more while they were shovelling it out. A draft was then offered to him, which he accepted. Any one desiring to know whether this occurred at the Chambersburg Bank, can doubtless obtain the information by applying, as the man with the three bushel bag did, at the counter!—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

The Great Problem.—The King of Bavaria has offered a prize of a hundred ducats for the best essay on the subject, "By what means can the poverty of the lower orders of the inhabitants of Germany, and more especially of Bavaria, be most advantageously and permanently relieved?" This is new query, nor is it peculiar to Bavaria. It concerns all Europe, and any American would readily answer it, by recommending a free republican government—no privileged classes, and no taxation.

More Swords.—The Governor of Illinois has been authorized by an act of the Legislature to procure suitable swords, with proper devices and inscriptions, to be presented by him to Gen. Shields and each of the colonels of the 2d, 3d and 4th Illinois regiments in the late war, and a similar one to be presented to the eldest son of Col. Hardin.

Power of Conscience.—We are informed that a dead letter, recently received at the Department, encloses two hundred dollars and a note apprizing the person addressed that a number of years ago the writer defrauded his father's estate of that sum; that he has now embraced religion, and thus forks over. No signature gives a clue to this correspondent.

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1849.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

We have not the pleasure of an exchange with the "National *Era*," and consequently seldom see it.—It has, however, a character for candor and fairness in treating all questions of public importance which, we are sorry to say, from a number that accidently fell into our hands, we are afraid is not exactly deserved, for a more illiberal and unfair attack upon the proposition of Gen. Cameron to allow the free passage of newspapers through the mails for the distance of thirty miles from the office of publication, and the remarks of Mr. Allen, of Ohio, thereon, we have seldom seen. The "Era" is the first paper that has come under our notice that has demurred to such a provision in the post office laws—by its columns we are for the first time informed that it would be a "system of favoritism." It certainly does not confer upon one class of newspapers a privilege which is not enjoyed by all. The subscribers to the Era and other metropolitan papers, who reside within thirty miles of their place of publication, would receive their papers free just the same as the subscribers to the local or country journals. Is there any favoritism in this? If there is, it is certainly beyond our comprehension.—This provision has been demanded by nine-tenths of the people, and congress, we trust, is about to accede to that demand. Suppose, however, that some member, imbued with the doctrines of the Era, should get up and say stop—before you pass this law, reflect that the subscribers to the country press all, or very nearly all, reside within thirty miles of their offices of publication, while those to the mammoth weeklies of Philadelphia and New York, on the contrary, reside in distant parts of the Union, hence you will be creating a "system of favoritism," repugnant to our political system. Suppose, we say, some member should put forth this absurd proposition, which is nothing more nor less than the Era's amplified a little, the reply would spring to the lips of every one at all acquainted with the subject, that he, and not the advocates of this proposition, would be seeking to uphold a "system of favoritism." He would be attempting to favor the few—the minority—at the expense of the many—the majority. He would be ransacking the subscription books of a *few* city publishers to ascertain in what way he could best promote their interests, for certainly when the post office laws demand as much postage for carrying a newspaper four miles, as they do for four hundred, they favor the few, or, in the language of the Era, create a "system of favoritism." We ask the Era candidly, what justice there is in charging our paper as much for being carried a few miles, as the "Model Courier" from Philadelphia here, a distance of nearly five hundred. And yet a uniform system of newspaper postage would do this—in fact the present system does it. If congress will discriminate and charge newspapers according to distance and weight, we will be perfectly willing that *all* newspapers should be subject to postage, but if the mammoth weeklies of Philadelphia, New York and Boston are to be carried in the mails thousands of miles for one cent, as proposed by the *Era*, then we say congress can do no less, to balance *such* favoritism, than allow all newspapers to circulate free in the counties in which they are printed, or within thirty miles of the office of publication. We trust Gen. Cameron's amendment will be adopted, notwithstanding the opposition of the *crazy* Senator from Connecticut, and his *free soil* organ in Washington. If defeated in the Senate the House will certainly adopt it, for there is not a member of Congress, representing a country district, that *dare* vote against it.

"Gen. Taylor's Route."—Every whig paper we open has one or more articles on Gen. Taylor's "route" to Washington—the time he is expected at each particular point, and the various preparations making to receive him, all of which is very proper and right. This *interesting* minutia should all be duly chronicled that the thousands of hungry office seekers, sharp scented from starvation, may know where and when to strike his trail or lay in ambush, to "welcome him," as one of their great lights, Tom Corwin, wished the Mexicans would, "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave." It was in that manner they welcomed good old patient Gen. *Harrison*, and if "old Zack" has'nt got the constitution of a steam engine, he will certainly meet with the same fate. His future persecutors are even more sharp-set *for the spoils than then*. It is true the storm has not set in so early, and every thing now appears calm and placid, but it is a calm before a tempest—a kind of pause to gather strength for the onslaugh that will soon be made. For the benefit of the "expectants" here we shall give ample notice of the time the old General may be expected in Pittsburgh, the nearest point on his proposed "route" to this place.

☞ John Hoyt, Esq., has died up in New Hampshire, worth $100,000. His administrator advertises for his two sons, heirs to the estate, to come forward and take possession of the property. If they should happen not to turn up, we wouldn't mind going in for an heir of the old fellow, ourselves.

Botts in Love.—It is stated that Hon. John M. Botts is going to marry Miss Dean, the actress. What will John Tyler say to thus loose his sleeping partner?

The Lady's Book.—Godey's Magazine for February came to hand punctual, this month, and is a truly excellent number—not better, it is true, than any of its predecessors, *but as good;* and that is praise enough.—Unlike the proprietors of some other magazines—Graham's among the number—Mr. Godey does not cut his exchanges as soon as they have puffed his magazine into a respectable list of subscribers in their respective locations.

Sorry.—The Editor of the Pennsylvanian, John W. Forney, Esq., contradicts the reports in circulation that he is to take charge of the Washington Union.

☞ Gen. Taylor will tickle those Democrats nicely who voted for him. A confidential friend of his writing from New Orleans, says: "One thing I become every day more and more convinced of—the General's administration will be as ultra whig with regard to men, and in all probability with regard to measures, as any the country has yet seen." Of course.

Poetical.—Henry A. Wise, in his speech before the Electoral College of Virginia, spoke of "the broad ocean, the earth's great eye, the many colored couch of the setting sun, the great receptacle of all rivers." Very poetical in thought and language, but not exactly true in fact.

An Excellent Appointment.—Col. G. W. Geary, late of the second Pennsylvania volunteers, has been appointed United States Mail Agent at San Francisco, in California. He has left with his family for that port.

Erie and Ohio Railroad Company.—We noticed yesterday the repeal of the charter of this company by the Penn. legislature. The reason assigned for this act, a desire to prevent a connection between the railways of Ohio and this state, which might draw off trade and travel from Philadelphia, will scarcely justify the Pennsylvanians in throwing obstacles in the way of a work so strongly demanded by the interests of the west. If the good people of Pennsylvania would furnish the western people with a better route to the seaboard than the one contemplated through Sandusky, Cleveland, Erie and this state, possibly the repeal of a charter like that of the Erie and Ohio railway might be looked upon as a justifiable measure.

We learn, however, that the conduct of the Pennsylvania legislature will fail to produce the results desired. The right of way through that state, from the New York to the Ohio line, can be obtained, we understand, without the aid of legislative enactments; so that, after all, the legislators of the Keystone have been showing their teeth without being able to bite.—*Buff. Republic.*

☞ John Davis was beat almost to death on Sunday evening last, in Pottsville, in this State, by David Sands and Benjamin Carp. The object was to rob and murder him, and when they left him, they supposed he was dead. He succeeded in crawling to a house and told his story. Sands was subsequently arrested.

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTERS.

Mr. Laird, of Westmoreland, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, in the House of Representatives, in this state, says the Pittsburgh *Post* has addressed a series of interrogatories to the Cashier of each Bank in the Commonwealth, applying for a renewal of its charter, which are required to be answered under the solemnities of an oath. The interrogatories are very searching, and if they are answered without equivocation, we think that there will be but little difficulty to know the condition of the Banks applying for a renewal of their charters. There are powerful efforts now being made in this state, not only to renew charters which are about to expire—but to incorporate new Banks, in places where such institutions do not exist at present. We trust that the Representatives of the People, will have the moral firmness to reject these applications, however strong may be the appeals. By gradually permitting the charters of the existing Banks to expire, no wrong can be done to either the stockholders or the community at large. At the principal commercial points, a limited number of Banks, sufficient to transact the business of the mercantile community, might be kept in existence, subject to most rigid legislative scrutiny. There is no necessity for a bank in every petty village in the state. They may occasionally afford relief to individuals, and aid them in their business operations; but the wide-spread ruin to the community at large, resulting from a Bank explosion, more than neutralizes all the good performed by every Bank in the Commonwealth. There is no doubt but that the discovery of the Gold Mines of California will bring into circulation an immense amount of the precious metals, which must take the place of the small note currency, issued by Banks and Corporations. Our farmers, mechanics and laboring men, can lay aside the "yellow boys" for a rainy day, without the least fears of their depreciating. Let Congress authorize the coinage of small gold pieces, and let our state Legislatures prevent, by severe legal enactments, the issue of any more shinplasters, to rob the industrious classes of their hard earnings.

Spoiling a Story.—In common with many others, we published a few weeks since a letter addressed by a Mr. Remington, then in London, to the late Hon Dixon H. Lewis. The letter gave an account of the writer's toils and sufferings during the time he was erecting his newly-invented bridge, in the Surrey Gardens. Mr. Tyler, the proprietor of the Gardens, has come out in the London papers, and denied that romantic portion of Mr. Remington's statement in which he says that during the time he was erecting the bridge, he slept in a lion's deserted cage, and depended upon the charity of the carpenters for his dinner. The letter found its way to England, and drew forth Mr. Tylers' rejoinder. Mr. T. remarks:

"The bridge having been repeatedly erected in America, attached no importance to Mr. Remington; all he wanted was an opportunity of bringing his name before the public, for he had other inventions he relied on to renumerate himself. During the whole time he was superintending the construction of the bridge, he boarded and lodged at Mr. Ladd's, mathematical instrument maker, Amelia street, Penton Place, to whom I paid £23, for such board and lodging, and other expenses, which sum I never asked Mr. Remington for. In addition to which, I hold a note of hand for £19, for money advanced. He never slept in the gardens!—He never partook of the carpenter's meals!—He dined frequently at my table!—He had free access to the gardens when he choose, and I should like to possess the instrument by which a Yankee bound himself to pay $10 for the advance of 1s! Previous to lodging at Mr Ladd's I understand he boarded and lodging at a hotel in Leicester-square, for four months. He told me that he had been living at Morley's Hotel Strand!"

Small Spite.—Four of the "cotton lords" of Pittsburgh, recently discontinued the Morning *Post*, because it sympathised with the poor factory girls, convicted a week or two since, of a riot in that city. Their names are

J. K. Moorhead,
Mulvany & Ledlie,
Pollard McCormick,
J. D. Williams.

Pass them round, brethren of the press—give them a notoriety as wide spread as it will be [illegible].

Taylorism.—Mr. Fuller, of the New York Evening Mirror, who claims to have been the first to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, says that he lost four hundred subscribers during the summer of 1846, merely for raising the Taylor flag, and in view of this circumstance he asserts that the old Clay cliques who fought against him like bull-dogs all the way through the contest are entitled to nothing, and will get nothing from the new administration; and those eleventh hour sinners who jumped over to the winning side just in time to hurrah for "the spoils" of victory, will fare no better. Gen. Taylor, he avers, knows his friends, and can scent a more office-beggar as far as Carlyle says a cockney can smell a countryman.

The Rage for New Counties.—Every year increases the number of applications to the legislature for the erection of new counties. At the present session their number is legion. The following list of them is not uninteresting: "Lackawanna," from the upper part of Luzerne, Carbondale to be the county seat; "Penn," out part of Berks, Kutztown to be the county seat; "Mahoning," out of parts of Jefferson and Clearfield; "Pine," from parts of Clearfield, Cambria and Indiana; "Madison," from parts of Berks, Chester and Montgomery, Pottstown to be the county seat; "Conestoga," from parts of Lancaster and York, with Columbia for the county seat; "Tionesta," from parts of Venango, Crawford and Warren; "Carroll," from parts of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington, with Monongahela city as the county seat; "Lawrence," from parts of Mercer and Beaver, Newcastle the proposed county seat.

The Last Invention.—A Yankee down East has invented this specific for the use of gold seekers. The operator is to grease himself well, lay down on the top of a hill, and then roll to the bottom. The gold, and "nothing else," will stick to him. Price $94 per box. This beats the "Gold Ometer" advertised in another column.

A Lucky Editor.—The editor of the Frontier Journal in Maine, having treated himself to a bran new pair of Breeches, suspended the publication of his paper two weeks to enjoy them. They were the first he had had for a year. This is a lucky chap for an Editor—first to get a bran new pair of unmentionables, and then independent enough to suspend his paper two weeks to enjoy them. We'll go to Maine—it is a better place for Editors than California, by a "long odds."

☞ Miss Elizabeth Blackwell has received the diploma of M. D. at the Geneva, N. Y. Medical College. On receiving it she is reported to have said: "I thank you, sir. With the help of the Most High, it shall be the effort of my life to shed honor on this diploma."

A Reminiscence.—The *Pennsylvanian* says, during the Presidential election, four years ago last November, the Whig papers, anxious to destroy Mr. Polk, the Democratic candidate before the people, had thousands of handbills circulated going to show that one of his ancestors, Ezekiel Polk, of North Carolina, was a violent tory during the revolution. It was denied at the time. Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, in London, has recently discovered the original copy of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence from the Power of Great Britain, made May 19, 1775. To this Declaration the name of Ezekiel Polk, who was assailed as a tory by the Federalists in 1844, is prominently attached!

Not an "Ultra Whig."—Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, is one of General Taylor's warmest admirers in the old North State. Hear him, then, to "ultras."—In a late letter to his constituents, he says there is no necessity for a National Bank—is opposed to the re-enactment of the Tariff of 1842, "or any other dead law"—and urges a few amendments to the Independent Treasury system, to make it more practical in its operations.—On the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, he says:

"I consider the adoption of what is commonly called the Wilmot Proviso, or the exclusion of slavery from the territories of the United States, as being, in my judgment, as gross a violation of the Constitution as the Government could possibly commit. A violation of such a character as would justify the Southern States in resisting its execution by all means in their power, because unjust and degrading to them."

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

New York, Feb. 5—3 P. M.

The packet ship Cambridge arrived at quarantine, yesterday, after a long and boisterous passage, from Liverpool and Cork, with 338 passengers. 25 steerage passengers died on the voyage, of ship fever and small-pox. A great many of the sick have been taken to the hospital.

Advices from Curacoa to November 25, state that the steamer Venezuela left that day for Tucacon, Puerto, Cabello, touching at all the points on the coast, for the Oronoco. Monagas and Paez are still quarreling. An engagement took place between the fleets of the pirates on the 12th, in which Paez was wounded.

Hon. Vespasian Ellis, of this country, is there, assisting Paez.

The barque Keoka left this morning for San Francisco with 42 passengers.

New York, Feb. 5—7 P. M.

The steamer United States arrived this afternoon about 4-o'clock. She put into Halifax for coal on 21st ult., after an exceedingly tempestuous run of 22 days from Cowes. She encountered a succession of western storms from the time she left the Needles until she had nearly reached Cape Race, so violent as to render it impossible to make over 100 miles a day for the first 17 days of the passage.

On the 24th of Jan., in the vicinity of latitude 34, latitude 57, she met a tremendous hurricane, which for some time placed her in a critical position, but she passed through the trial without the slightest damage to her hull or machinery, the engines worked uninterrupted through the whole period, and were in as good condition as when she left Cowes. She had on board about 75 passengers; her lower cabin was filled with merchandise; her cargo is the richest that ever crossed the Atlantic, consisting of about 3 000 packages of French silk goods, worth from two to three millions of dollars.

The steamship Crescent City, sailed for Chagres at 11 o'clock to-day, with about 300 passengers bound for California. Every nook and corner of the wharf was crowded with spectators too see her off, by whom she was loudly cheered as she started down the bay in gallant style.

Southern mail due to-day is not in—detained by the severe snow storm.

New York, Feb. 6—3 P. M.

☞ A despatch from Baltimore says the Richmond papers announce the death of Benjamin Watkins Leigh.

☞ The vote on the election of Senator in the Kentucky legislature was, Clay ninety-two, R. M. Johnson forty-five.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate certain documents supposed to be in existence, relative to the secret history of the treaty of Guadeloupe Hydalgo, whether there is not a protocol extant, which nullifies the amendment of the Senate to the treaty. During the discussion, Mr. Houston admitted that the secret protocol just brought to light was no forgery, but an authentic and official document.

Mr. Hunter presented the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, reaffirming those adopted in 1847, against Wilmot proviso &c. Ordered printed.

Mr. Clayton from the joint committee on the Presidential vote, reported in favor of a meeting of the two houses, on the 14th inst., to count the votes for President and Vice President, and that one teller for Senate, and two for House be appointed.—Adopted,—and Mr. Clayton teller for Senate.

Mr. Breese moved in favor of establishing a marine hospital at Buck's Island, Ill.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, then offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of making appropriations for certain secret service during the Mexican war—agreed.

The uniform Postage bill was called up and discussed by Mr. Allen, who spoke long and earnestly against the Ocean Mail, and by Mr. Niles in reply.

Mr. Tuck was opposed to the free circulation of newspapers. The interest of the people would not be advanced by it. He was in favor of low and uniform rate for newspapers instead of entirely free circulation.

Messrs. Dickinson and Wescott briefly addressed the Senate upon this bill.

Mr. Sibley of Wisconsin offered a resolution in favor of a new mail route on the Upper Mississippi which was agreed to.

House.—Mr. Tuck of New Hampshire, offered a preamble and resolutions in favor of settling disagreements among nations by arbitration.

The resolutions having been read, he moved to suspend rules in order that it might be immediately acted upon, which failed.

Mr. Stevens, of Ga., by unanimous consent, offered a resolution respecting the supposed protocolate treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Wentworth called for the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 101, nays 3.

An exciting discussion followed. Mr. Stevens referred to former resolutions passed by the house calling on the President for a true copy of the treaty, his instructions to the commissioners &c., and the President refused to give them. He threatened to move for a secret committee, to send for persons and papers. He reviewed several passages of the treaty, which had been stricken out or altered by the United States Senate and showed they were not what the protocal represented them to be.

However, he asked, if the President or his agent dare to

For the Observer.

MR. EDITOR.—It is generally known that *Messrs.* Vincent, Himrod & Co., have purchased a large lot of coal from the Government, and it is *feared* that they intend to pay for the hauling of it in *"due bills,"* thus forcing upon the community a lot of worthless trash as a circulating medium. It is proposed (in the absence of any thing of more importance to talk about,) to hold a "public meeting at the Court House" on the subject, and if *possible*, take measures to prevent them *from* hauling the coal at all. Resolutions will be passed *expressive* of the sense of the meeting with regard to the improvement of *Rivers* and Harbors, and *also requesting* our Legislature to immediately pass a "General Shin-plaster Law," authorizing our Borough to *issue small notes*, from the denomination of *6¼ cents* up, based upon "Public bridge" Stocks—the same being deemed *indispensably necessary*, for the great and growing interests of this city. This request is made by one who wants to buy *at a discount*.

PEWTERINKTUM.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are under obligations to Gen. Cameron for public documents—also, to our members of the State Legislature.

"SECURE THE SHADOW ERE THE SUBSTANCE FADES".—We call attention to the notice of Mr. Fetcher's intention to close his Daguerrian Gallery, on the first of the month. Those who have neglected to call on Mr. F. and examine his fine collection of specimens, had better do so at once, even if they do not conclude to sit for a picture.

ANOTHER AID.—We learn from the Commercial that Governor Johnson has appointed our friend, Capt. J. W. McLane, of Harborcreek, one of his Aids, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. We hope the Gazette is now satisfied

On motion of Hon. John Galbraith, WILSON LAIRD was admitted to the practice of Law in the several courts of this county.

GOOD HITS.—The following decidedly good hits are from the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Gray is one of the writers"

IN LUCK.—It is said that Jones, the sculptor, has the job of re-lettering the tombstones in our city grave-yard, the original names having been transcribed to "Post-Office blanks," and then scratched out for fear the next exhibitor might use them.

PLUCKY.—Two *expeditions of a very private* character are getting up in this city: one to go to Washington and the other to California. They will leave about the middle of February.

A GOOD OFFICE.—The Legislature of Missouri have finally agreed to take that State's share of the surplus funds, under the law of Congress, passed some years since. The money is to be used for the erection of a lunatic asylum.

IMPORTANT TO DE INQUESTS.—A Western editor says that no man who has paid regularly for his newspaper was ever known to be bitten by a mad dog.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—The great success attending the use of this Balsam in Pulmonary complaints, having naturally attracted the attention of Physicians and others—various opinions have arisen with regard to its component parts, some suppose it to contain iodine, others prussic acid, &c., and to such substances they attribute its extraordinary efficacy. Such opinions being entirely erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against the medicine we acknowledge that it contains nothing of the kind, or anything in the least approaching *to the contrary it is composed principally* of extracts from the MOSS of VIRGINIA, WILD CHERRY, and FINE OLD SOUTHERN BALSAMS.

See advertisement. 37

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. CORWIN, Mr. SAMUEL ZIMMERLEY and Miss MARTHA SMITH, both of Girard township.

DIED.

On the 20th of November last, in Northville, of Consumption, Mr. SIDNEY HILLS, aged about 40 years.

On the 29th of December last, in McHenry county, Ill., Mr. EZRA WHITE, formerly of M'Kean township, this county.

On Sunday last, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, Mrs. AGNES M'CONKEY, relict of the late James M'Conkey, in the 80th year of her age.

On the 20th ult., in Girard, Mrs. MARELIA, wife of Arthur Greenwood, aged 28 years.

On the 30th ult., in Springfield, Mrs. HANNAH RANDALL, consort of Mr. Elias Randall, aged 28 years.

On the 6th of January last, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, consort of James Titus, of this borough, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 1st inst., after a long and protracted illness of Consumption, JAMES CROOK, *in in his* 28th year.

BAKER & LYNCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries Provisions, Salt, Whitefish, Wines, Liquors, Segars, Snuff, Bread, Crackers, &c., &c., Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Robert Smith, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them forthwith, legally authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. SMITH, } Ex'rs
JAS. D. SMITH, }

Erie, February 10, 1849. 6w29

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call and pay on or at least settle their accounts on or before the 15th of March next. Per ons interested who neglect this notice, will find their notes or accounts in the hands of R. O. Hulbert, Esq., for collection after that date.

VINCENT, HIMROD & Co.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. td29

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with me, will plea e call and settle without delay, as I intend moving We t as soon as Navigation opens in the Spring. Those failing to defer that time may expect to pay cost.

JOSEPH KELSY, Jr.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 3t29

To Fair Warning.

HAVING made arrangements for a small amount of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Scrip, it will be taken at par, at my Store, a short time, in exchange for Goods at reduced prices.

Feb. 10, 1849. H. CADWELL.

LAST CHANCE

FOR PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

ALL who wish to secure Miniatures of themselves or friends, previous to my departure, must call immediately at the *Erie Daguerrean Gallery*, over the Erie Bank, as it is my intention to close the *first of next month*.

☞ Persons wishing instructions in the Art, must make immediate application.

A. FLETCHER.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 2w

FOR SALE,

ON reasonable terms, an excellent *Canal Scow*, or *Coal Boat*, of 75 or 80 tons burthen, nearly new, with all the furniture and fixtures. Inquire of BENJAMIN GRANT.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. tf29

New Supply of School Books.

DAVIS' Arithmetic, Colburn's do, Olney's Geography and Atlas, McGuffey's Readers, Sanders' do, Comstock's Philosophy, *Mental* Spelling, Bullion's Grammar, Kirkman's do, and the Young Chemist, just received at W. E. HEWSON'S.

Feb 10, 1849. 3w

Cheap Publications.

THE Beautiful Cigar Girl, and its sequel, Herman de Rutner, or the mystery unveiled, by Ingraham; Guildford, or trials of the Pure, by A. A. Proctor, The Great Hoggarty Diamond, by W. M. Thackeray. The Greatest Plague of Life, or Adventures of a Lady in search of a Good Servant; Whom to Marry and How to Get Married, Jane Eyre. For sale at

Feb. 10, 1849. W. E. HEWSON'S

A FAIR WARNING!

ALL persons who are indebted to the late firm of Durlin & Sloan, either by note or book account, must settle the same before the first day of March, next, or cost will be made.

A. P. DURLIN.

Erie, February 10, 1849. 4t29

NEW STORE.

GOODS AT BUFFALO PRICES, BY BAKER & LYNCH.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

Always on Hand,

Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Oats, Meal, Biscuit, and Crackers. Also Whitefish, fine and Coarse Salt, Wines, Liquors, Segars, Nails, Glass, Detroit Ale; White Lead, Oil, and Mixed Paints. Cash, at all times paid for produce.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 3m

Washington's Birth-Day Ball,

WILL be given at BROWN'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY Evening, *February 22d*, 1849. Tickets $2 00.

☞ *Carriages* will call for the Ladies at 5½ P. M.

Erie, Jan. 27, 1849. td27

Flour! Flour! Flour!!

50 BBLS Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale 25 cents cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

1849.

FIRST CHANCE! FOR

CHICAGO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS!

THE New, staunch, and fast-running Steam Propellor TROY, D. B. Dickinson, Master, will leave Erie, for the above ports, as soon as ice will permit in the Spring.

The TROY is entirely new and built expressly for the Upper Lake trade. Her accommodations for Freight and Passengers, especially for Families moving out West, are unsurpassed.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

JOHN MOORE, *or*
JOHN REARN,

Erie, February 3, 1849. tf38

To Blacksmiths.

THE subscribers will pay in iron suitable for blacksmithing purposes, at the lowest cash price, for any quantity of scrap iron, delivered at our Warehouse, at the opening of navigation.

HAVERSTICK & CO.

Erie, Feby 1, 1849. 6m38

CALIFORNIA GOLD

DISCOVERED BY

SIGNOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLDOMETOR !!

THE GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE!

Or Secret art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

The first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called the

GOLDOMETER, or GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold Ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed.—Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his *new instrument*, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching *California*, he struck upon one of the richest Gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a range of hills extremely rocky and mountainous of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than $3,000 worth of Gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for $3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a hand-some fortune, by simply finding "gold placers" and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldomot r and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen has commenced the manufacture of this new Magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale, in the United States, at the remarkable low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from ancient and modern sciences, or the

ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

This new work, and the GOLDOMETER, are both now ready for sale.

The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the existance of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

ADVENTURES TO CALIFORNIA.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of more immediate worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

TESTIMONIALS.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme expenses of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following Testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the pre ent:

ASTON HOUSE, New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor JOSE DE ALVEAR, Spanish Geologist, and Natural Philosopher, in the application of his newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, Jr., CHEMIST.
L. S. TIERMANN, MAGNETIC INS. MAKER.
G. S. DANA, GEOLOGIST.

LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA, August, 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor JOSE DE ALVEAR, was the first discoverer of the Gold deposites of California, and that that discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. S. HERMAN, LIEUT. 3d ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY.

NO AGENTS.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

☞ BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS of this Instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

☞ The GOLDOMETER, and GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to inspection by postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 1713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail, or express, will be very small to any part of the United States.—The price of the GOLD SEEKERS GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLLAR, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,
Box 2713, New York City.

☞ OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 38 CENTRE St., New York City, where visitors may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines and also witness the operation of the GOLOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the metal, and the quivering manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.

Jan. 20, 1849. 4w

Buffalo and Pittsburgh

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs ground in oil, for sale by
[Nov. 28.] BURTON & PERKINS.

BUFFALO Rectified Whiskey, Gin, Pork, Flour, Salt, White Fish, Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by

BAKER & LYNCH.

Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. No. 123 Cheapside.

Brass Clocks.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various kinds, for sale by the Box or single one, very cheap by G. LOOMIS & CO.,
Jan. 13, 1848. State street.

Spectacles.

BLindness improved by Perfibcal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold, Silver, German Silver, Steel and other Frames, an extensive assortment to select from, at

Jan. 13. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

To Printers!

THE subscriber offers for sale the following printing materials. They will be sold at a bargain, for prompt pay, or on time with sufficient security as may best suit purchasers. Those wanting will apply soon. viz:

200 lbs.	Long Primer,	3	Composing Sticks,
40 "	Brevier,		Column and Head rules,
1 Font	Pica Condensed,		Cutel,
1 "	Brevier Bold Face,	52 lbs.	Leads,
1 "	Pica Caps & Fig'rs,	108 "	Long Primer,used 10 weeks.
30 ft.	Brass rule, No. 1—8,		
2 "	" " " 9,	100 "	Brevier,
2 "	" " " 11,	2	Split Chases,
2 "	" " " 18,	5	Pairs Chases,

40 lbs. Double Small Pica, used only 3 weeks, together with numerous other articles necessary in a Printing Office. Address

D. OLIN.

Girard Pa., Jan. 27 1849. 6t38

Keep out the Rain!

THE subscribers having purchased the right for this county in "GIFFORDS PATENT WEATHER STRIPS," are now prepared to furnish, all who may see fit to give them a call, with the above named article. It consists of a strip so attached to the bottom of the door, as to shut out all wind and rain, thereby preventing the rotting of doorsills, carpets &c., which is commonly the case in south or west doors. It is warranted to pay for itself in saving repairs three times a year.—It it does not satisfy all who procure it we will take it off again and pay all damages. All orders left at A. Hutches, 2d's store for the above articles, will be promptly attended to. PINCKNEY & CRAIN.

Erie, Jan. 20, 1849. tf 36

Executors Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the estate of Geo. Highberger, late of Millcreek, dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, *notice is hereby given* to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them, legally authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HIGHBERGER, } Ex'rs.
JOHN WOLF, }

Millcreek, Feb. 3. 1849. 6t38

Stray Cow!

STRAYED away from the subscriber in Erie, about six weeks ago, a red cow some five or six years old, no marks except the tips of her horns which have been sawed off. Any person giving information respecting said cow, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN HUNTER.

Erie, Feb. 3, 1849 3t1f

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal incurred on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey,	Edward Darlington,
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec.; Wm. Martin Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie.

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849. 29

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door East of W. H. Knowlton's Watch and Jewelry Shop, where he will be pleased to supply his customers with Hats, Caps, Muffs and Robes, &c., as cheap as the cheapest. Please call and examine for yourselves.

R. S. HUNTER.

Erie, Feb. 3, 1849. 2t8

Plaster Plaster!

ONE hundred tons of Plaster for sale at the lowest prices, by H. CADWELL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1848.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the County of Erie make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year A. D. 1848, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State taxes levied on each township and borough in the County, for said year. Also, a statement of the outstanding Debts due the county, as per Auditor's Report of January 1, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the Treasury January 1st, 1848,		$8,767 94
UNSEATED LANDS.		
Amount received on Unseated Lands, 1845,		8 44
" " "	1846, s & c.	1,284 09
" " "	1847, "	1,116 28
" " "	1848, co.	6 25
COLLECTORS.		
Amount received of Collectors, 1843, county,		1 50
" " "	1846, "	88 99
" " "	1847, "	331 94
" " "	1847, on pers'nl now co.	22 80
" " "	1848, state and county,	18,656 01
" " "	1848, st. on personal	409 15
FINES AND FEES.		
Am't. of fines and Jury fees pd in by M. W. Caughey Sh'ff.		432 38
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Am't. received of A. Hubbard, on sale of Stray,		10 33
" " M. Jackson " "		10 00
" " Isaac Webster " "		40 00
" " I. Bassett, exonerated tax.		28
" " S. P. Hardy, on tract return'd in error,		2 00
" " of Commonwealth being 5 per cent. on state taxes 1848 for advance payment,		473 68
Total am't. of receipts. including state tax received,		$31,611 39

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.		
Am't. paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House and Commissioners' Office,		$219 51
INCIDENTAL.		
Amount paid for candles, postage, &c.,		23 43
Amount paid for conveying State funds to Pittsburgh,		17 00
		$49 43
COURT HOUSE.		
Am't p'd T. B Lytle, superintending the court house 1 yr		15 00
Amount paid S. L. Forster half year,		7 50
Amt. p'd sundry persons for repairs, cleaning, &c.		32 41
		$51 91
OFFICES.		
Amount paid sundry persons or repairing Prothonotary and Recorder's offices,		5 63
PRISON EXPENSES.		
Amt. p'd P. E. Burton for boarding prisoners,		492 29
Amt p'd Dr. A Beebe 1 years sal. as physician for pris'rs,		15 00
Amount paid J. Bidlon for boaring prisoners		3 50
Amt. p'd sundry persons for clothing, beds, &c. for pris.		57 07
		$567 86
JAIL REPAIRS.		
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing Jail,		120 20
INDEXES.		
Amt p'd Wilson King Esq making Indexes for Pro. office		60 00
PRINTING.		
Amt. p'd for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's Proclamation of Gen. and Pres. elections, advertising and blank forms, &c.		129 25
CORONER.		
Amt. paid Thos. Dillon, Esq. Coroner for holding Post Mortem Inquisitions,		228 00
PROTHONOTARY.		
Amount p'd Wilson King, Esq. Prothonotary and clerk of the several Courts, his fees for issuing Venires, certifying Jurors and constables fees and recording election returns		167 47
TOWNSHIP LINES.		
Amount p'd Messrs Millar, Taggart and Milliken, Commissioners to establish line of Harborcreek,		21 00
COUNTY BRIDGES.		
Amount paid A. Fuller and others for viewing site for County bridge,		16 00
Am't p'd Rodney Smith repairs on co. bridge at Girard,		25 80
		$41 80
AUDITOR'S 1848.		
Amount paid James Chambers, Esq.		12 00
" " Jas. H. Campbell, "		12 00
" " John Wood, "		12 00
" " W. A. Galbraith, Esq., auditing Pro. and Recorder's fees.		10 50
		$46 50
STATIONARY AND BOOKS.		
Amount paid O. Spafford and others for Dockets for Pro. and R. & Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Com. office and Court,		119 57
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.		
Am't p'd Wm. E. Marvin, Esq. for 30 days as county Commissioner,		13 00
Am't paid Wm. Campbell, Esq., 47 days,		20 50
" " H. A. Wells, " 62 "		23 00
" " G. W. Brecht, " 13 "		10 50
		$237 00
REFUNDED TAXES		
Amt paid, refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's sales, which were assessed, returned and sold in error,		26 63
CLERK HIRE.		
Amt. paid Commissioners and Auditors Clerk,		550 00
POOR HOUSE.		
Amt. paid the Directors' requisition of 1848 in full,		2,500 00
JURORS.		
Amt p'd Traverse Jurors in Com. Pleas & Quar. Sess.		1,377 52
Amt. paid Grand Jurors.		454 31
		$1,831 83
COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.		
Amount paid E. B. Lytle, Crier,		65 73
" P. Bryant, Tip Stave,		51 00
" D. Brau, "		46 25
		$102 00
SIDE WALKS.		
Amount paid sundry persons for excavating and laying sidewalks on county lots and in front of the Court House, including plank for same.		53 40
TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.		
Amt paid Constables for giving notice of election and notifying officers elected,		
Amt paid several election boards for holding elections March, '48, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,		103 88
		209 02
GENERAL ELECTION.		
Amt paid Assessors for posting up lists of taxables and Attending Elections,		65 50
Balance paid do for 1847.		3 50
Amount paid the several election boards for holding the general election on the 2d Tuesday in Oct. 1848, and making returns,		356 50
		$425 50
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.		
Amount paid the several election boards for holding the Presidential election on the 1st Tuesday in Nov. 1848 and making returns,		312 50
CONSTABLE'S RETURNS		
Amt paid Constables for making returns to courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jury,		161 93
COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.		
Amt paid J. F. Vincent, Esq. one years salary,		50 00
SHERIFF.		
Amt. paid M. W. Caughey, Esq. Sheriff, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary and House of Refuge,		251 53
Amt. paid for summoning Jurors,		87 00
		$338 53
COMMONWEALTH COSTS.		
Amt. paid Dept. Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and witnesses in Comonw'th cases,		610 37
ASSESSORS PAY.		
Amt paid the several Assessor for taking the assessment for the year 1849, to wit:		
Jas. M. Sterrett, assessor east ward, Erie,		$33 00
Wm. Hoskinson,, " West "		31 00
Simeon Dunn, " Millcreek,		40 00
A. F. Shadduck " Harborcreek,		21 00
Thos. Sillimon, " North East tp.		25 00
Wm. E. Ward " North East bor.		13 00
Wm. Parker, " Greenfield,		14 00
Timothy Butler, " Venango,		29 37
P. G. Fenn, " Watt-burg,		7 00
John R. Rouse, " Amity,		15 13
Elisha Hatch, " Wayne,		18 13
Herman Heath, " Concord,		20 00
Wm. Purse, " Union,		16 00
Wm. Lenox, " Le Beuff,		23 50
Lewis Sedgwick. " Waterford tp.		27 00
James Hays, " Waterford bor.		16 00
E. O. Pinney, " Greene,		27 50
Geo. Reed " M'Kean,		21 00
Wm. Pott, " Washington,		20 13
Wm. True, " Edinboro',		8 63
Green G. Wood, " Franklin,		12 00
John W. Pettis, " Elkcreek.		22 13
Elijah Barnes, " Conneaut,		21 25
Jacob Ruble, " Fairview,		20 00
Johnston Rex, " Girard tp.		22 00
John R. Clark, " Girard bor.		10 00
James D Simmons " Springfield,		24 38
		$592 63
TREASURER.		
Amount of commission allowed John S. Brown, Esq., County treasurer, by the Commissioners with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 4½ per cent. on $13,275 70, amount of County, Road and School Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the County Auditors		573 28
STATE FUNDS.		
Amount paid to the Commonwealth, being the State's proportion of the cash received on Taxes, to wit:		
Received on Unseated Lands. 1846,		559 32
" " " 1847,		513 19
Whole amount of State tax for 1848 on county rates and levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax on unseated lands not yet collected.		9,333 43
Whole amount of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, watches, carriages, &c., year 1848,		414 61
Total amount of State Tax paid,		$10,815 55
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the Commonw'th,		$21,452 52
Amt. cash in Treas'y, per Audt'rs Report Jan. 1, 1849		10,158 87
		$31,501 39
Add for warrants redeemed, issued prior to 1848,		80 29
		$31,641 50

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to Collectors on their Duplicates settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, to wit: Abatements on tax on unseated land

year 1846, for errors in returns,		$13 65
do do 1847, do		10 61
Lost taxes allowed Collectors year 1848,		259 66
Fees allowed Collectors 1848,		1033 02
Exonerations allowed Sheriff Caughey on fines and fees not collectable,		300 00
		$1,616 95

STATEMENT

Of the balances outstanding Jan. 1, 1849, as per Auditor's report. Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1848, State and county, $641 05

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.			
Asa Pratt, Wattsburg,	1843,	county,	17 52
Ira Shadduck, Greenfield,	1846,	"	18 07
John Bennett, Venango,	1847,	"	24 34
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847,	"	29 05
" "	1847,	St. on personal, now co.	21 00
Isaac Reynolds, Venango,	1845,	now county,	57 00
Asel Gates, Wattsburg,	1848,	"	47 93
Jacob Comstock, Amity,	1846,	"	8 97
Levi Covey, Union,	1848,	"	24 60
Jacob Sharp, Le Beuff,	1848,	"	13 38
Squire J. Trask, Waterfd tp	1848,	"	29 51
B. F. Norris,* Greene,	1848,	"	209 26
P. Burlingham, Washing'n	1849,	"	13 20
S. Johnston, Fairview,	1848,	"	189 53
Amount St. tax outstanding	1848,	"	5 46

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

A. Scott, former Sheriff, fines and fees,		171 08
E. W. M. Blaine, " "		305 11
W. E. M'Nair, " "		303 77
James M. Sterrett, interest on A. Miller's old account		186 03
M. W. Caughey, Sheriff, fines and fees in his hands for collection,		397 69
		$2,998 48

†B. F. Norris, Collector of Greene, has paid into the Treasury $113 since the settlement.

‡Mr. Burlingham has paid in full since settlement.

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective Townships and Boroughs in the county of Erie, being 30 cents county and poor, and thirty cents State tax on every one hundred dollars of the valuation for the year 1848.

Townships.	Collectors	Total am't. of county, poor, & State taxes levied on co'y rates.	State tax on excess of occupation, office's fees, carriages and watches.
East ward, Erie,	W. Himrod,	$2,582 33	$202 05
West Ward, "	P. E. Burton,	2,022 51	145 53
Millcreek,	John Dunn,	2,481 53	75
Harborcreek,	T. Culbertson,	1,129 03	4 75
North East tp.	Arden Heath,	1,338 80	3 00
North East Bor,	R. Brawley,	208 51	0 50
Greenfield,	Jos. W. Peck,	268 87	
Venango,	I. Reynolds,	429 19	
Wattsburg,	Asel Gates,	78 69	3 75
Amity,	J. Comstock,	220 68	
Wayne,	Eliab Perkins,	391 00	3 00
Concord,	J. M. Fay,	316 15	1 00
Union,	Levi Covey,	337 58	
Le Beuff,	Jacob Sharp,	548 93	75
Waterford town'p	S. J. Trask,	621 44	
Waterford borough,	H. Hamilton,	331 42	29 00
Greene,	B. F. Norris,	703 06	
M'Kean,	G. Johnson,	1,007 23	
Washington,	P. Burlingham,	771 23	
Edenboro,	E. W. Twichell,	90 17	1 00
Franklin,	J. Robinson,	200 72	
Elkcreek,	Job Reed,	5-8 77	75
Conneaut,	T. Robinson,	708 01	
Fairview,	S. Johnson,	1,225 98	2 00
Girard township,	Samuel Blair,	1,171 45	2 5
Girard Borough,	Jonah Howe,	182 55	
Springfield,	D. Mershon,	1,272 69	12 75
		$21,420 71	$440 45

Amt. of County tax, which includes fees for collection, lost tax and unseated lands, $8,321 34

Amt. of Poor tax levied by requisition of Directors of the Poor, $2,500 00

Amt. of State tax levied. $10,579 82

ROAD FUNDS.

JOHN S. BROWN, Esq. Treasurer in account with Road Funds.

DR.

To cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1849, as per Auditor's Report,		$35 40
To cash received on Unseated Lands for year 1845, per Treasurer's Report,		7 50
To cash rec'd on Uns'd Lands for 1846.	1,138 25	
" " 1847	938 52	
		$2,119 67

CR.

By amount of Road Warrants redeemed for years previous to 1846.		17 00
By amount redeemed for 18 6	1,164 37	
Deduct abatements,	39 27—1,124 10	
By amount redeemed for 1847,	978 92	
Deduct abatements,	40 40— 938 52	
By cash in the Treasury Road Funds,		30 05
		$2,119 67

SCHOOL FUNDS.

DR.

To cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1848, as per Auditor's Report,		$12 24
To cash rec'd on Unseated Lands 1846, per Treasurer's Report,		471 72
To cash rec'd on Unseated Lands 1847,		511 81
		$993 77

CR.

By amount of School Warrants redeemed for years previous to 1846.		27 50
By amount redeemed for 1846,	421 07	
Deduct abatements,	5 73—422 34	
By amount redeemed for 1847,	511 80	
Deduct abatements,	4 08—507 18	
By cash in the Treasury School Funds		32 60
		$993 77

We the undersigned, Au

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Thanient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BAKER & LYNCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. DURLIN, Esq., BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN E. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 110 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.

J. P. WILSON, M. D. WM. P. LATTIMORE, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candles, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. LOOMIS, T. M. AVERIS

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c, No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM T. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 8th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c., &c., No. 112, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING.

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to a full set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON FOUNDERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

New Goods.

WE have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair, Thibet cloth, Cashmere and Mde Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS. 1830—1840, or France under Louis Phillippe. By Louis Blanc.

The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglison's Practice,
Mason & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Mutter's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Clater, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is Agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them tbes at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue

Erie, June. 10, 1848 O. SPAFFORD.

ALE.—40 bbls. best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.

Nov. 4, 23

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas for sale by (Nov. 1.) S. JACKSON.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Sparr's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, justreceived and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by

Erie, May 13, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other of Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT! Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worst symptoms of an attack, and simply to the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr A. H. CHRISTIE—

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and *very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

Mr. DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders; hundreds wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorder, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No. 3.

Miss VANDEMARK, of this town lay all winter with the Rheumatism She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She sent for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on—used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V., hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No. 4

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He told me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 63 years of age.

No. 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of lassitude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful; but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. CHRISTIE, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

193 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment *must* be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement. A. P. DURLIN.

Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a delicate article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 28, 1848. 29.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

KIRKBRIDE'S & TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—

1500	Cases of	Heaves,
2000	" "	Chronic Cough,
200	" "	Broken Wind,
5000	" "	Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 10 days, and to cure an ordinary case—but it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one collet's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a heavy horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the Tattersall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 300 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of Tattersall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe it is all it is recommended for.

C. S. HALL, Farmer.

Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 27, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

MESSRS. GOUGH & KETCHUM—GENTS.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for it an article called "Heave Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," for it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Tattersall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars* more for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,

J. BURLINGAME.

"Counterfeits"—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Tattersall."

None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, six for five dollars. Prepared and and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 149 Fulton Street, N. Y. Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.

Nov. 25, 1848. 6m28

School Books.

SANDER'S Primary and Pictorial Primer,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
McGuffey's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers,
Town's Speller, Definer and Analysis,
Do. 1st, 2d, 3d and fourth Readers,
Arithmetics—Thomson's Mental and Practical, Adams', Davies', Smith's and Colburn's,
Grammars—Bullion's Kirkham's, Smith's and Browns,
Geographies—Mitchell's with Atlas, Olney's do., Smith's do., Morse's Quarto Geography, Parley's do., Goodrich's do., Mitchell's do.
Algebras—Davies', Thomson's and Robinson's,
Philosophy—Comstock's, Olmstead's and Phelps',
Physiology—Cutter's, Comstock's and Taylor's,
Astronomy—Burritt's and Olmstead's,
Geology—Hitchcock's,
Classics—Grammars, Lexicons and Reading Books in the Latin, Greek, German, French and Italian,
Histories—Willard's, Goodrich's, Goodrich's,
Rhetoric—Newman's, Boyd's and Blair's,
A-stronomical Maps, Writing Books, Port Folios, Slates, Pencils, Quils, Steel Pens, Ink &c., for sale wholesale and retail at the New Book Store. W. E. HEWSON & CO.

Nov. 18, No. 2 Reed House.

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs. of wool: Cassimeres 2½ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel-mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 23 cts. per yard.

North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Sixth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-yards, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I take pleasure myself to furnish anything in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.

Erie, June 10, 1848. 1

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Brocha, Turkish Wool, Brocade, Stradilla, and all other styles to be found new and cheap at Sept. 29. C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a deposite-selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Tout de Paris Merinos, satin stripe Brocade and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and chaine ride Lenaine, striped and plaid do., figured, printed and Embroidered Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c. &c. to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.

Sept. 29, 1848.

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at

June 28, June 28, SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Miss Burton, at SPAFFORD'S.

June 28

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at

June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Durlin & Sloan. Persons so interested will save cost by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 1st, 1848. MATHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

May 4, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemens' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,

Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of

Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

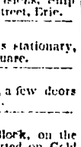
Lotteringsin Europe—by Jno. W. Cotton, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Ameila Wyndham, &c.
Angelina—by the author of Ameila Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS. Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commercial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

ALSO, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.

May 19, 1848. 1

999 LBS. Camwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

New Goods.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Iron, Nails, &c., which will make his stock full and complete, and will make his stock very cheap. Call and see. The prices will suit you, no doubt, as I will not be undersold for ready pay, by any one in Erie.

Oct. 22. SMITH JACKSON.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真正生眼珠熙

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
SOUCHONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block,

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by

June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer wear of different bodies and qualities, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goo as the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

Erie, July 11, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Periscopal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest style. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Bead Ornaments. Short, the public will find more things than the Penny can tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *on all objects*, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Philipp, Nicholas, Lepold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late importation. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for cash very low, at G. LOOMIS' Co's.

July 14, 1848. State st.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Sp-pending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

Erie, July 11, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH,

April 18, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the first named. Also for any quantity of Popular, Whitewood, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by Mr. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Land Oil of the first quality, by the barrel at a reduced price, RICH'D. O. HULBERT.

Erie, July 29, 1848. 1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.

Erie, June 7th, 1848. M. MAYER.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Fancy Lyale Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Linen Nets and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, PRACTICAL HATTER, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.

Erie, March 1st, 1848.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he still continues the business of TAILORING at his old stand, where he will be happy to save them from the horrors of slop shop clothing, by making a fair and handsome garment at a very reasonable price. He returns his thanks to the public generally, for his kind and liberal patronage he